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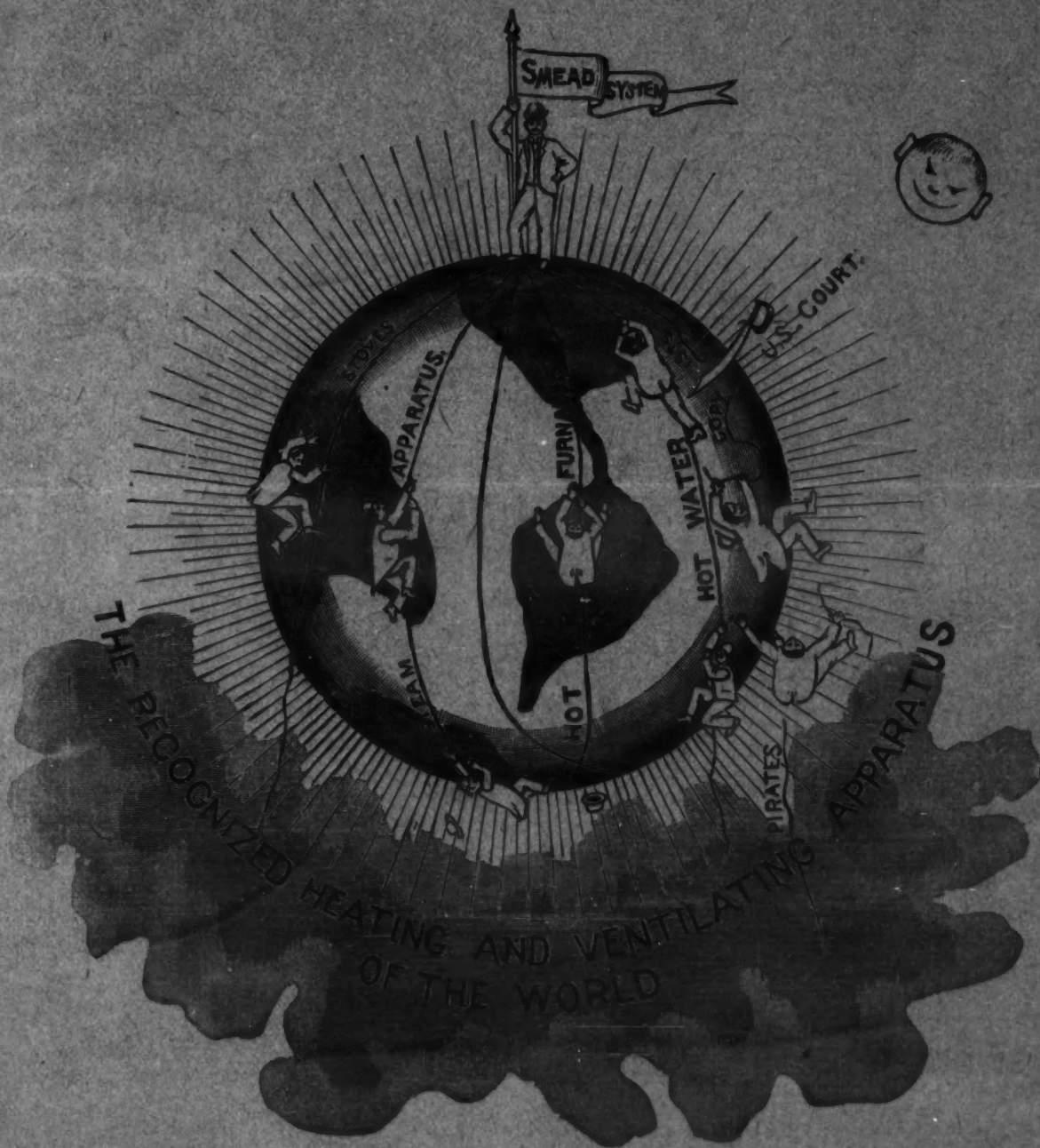
# THE AMERICAN School Board Journal



VOL. IV.

CHICAGO, OCTOBER, 1892.

No. 10



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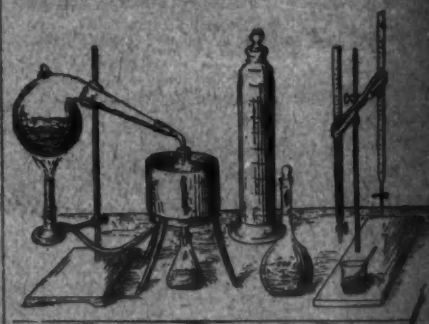
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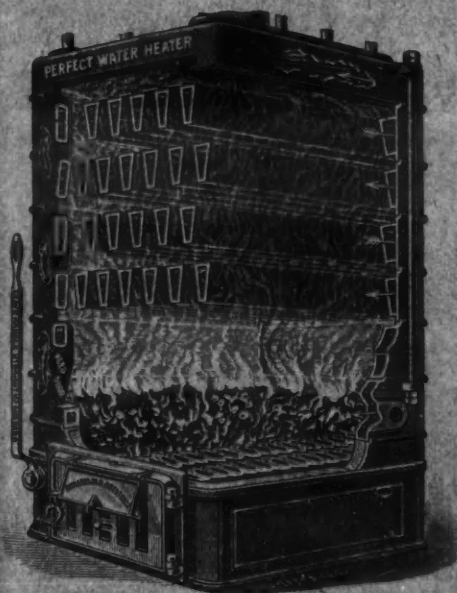
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# THE AMERICAN School Board Journal

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VOL. IV.

CHICAGO, OCTOBER, 1892.

No. 10.

## TEXT BOOK ADOPTIONS.

The Lincoln, Neb., school board adopted Barret's history of Nebraska for use in the schools.

The Rock Island, Ill., school board adopted the Synthetic-Pollard system of reading for the primary grades.

The Aurora, Ill., east side school board agreed that the Powell & Todd readers from 1 to 4 and the Harper readers from 1 to 4 shall take the place of the Swinton readers now in use, when a change of books by the fire class becomes necessary.

Commissioner Webb gave notice before the Syracuse, N. Y., board of education, that at the next meeting he would move for the adoption of Hendricks's "Brief History of New York State," and Arthur Gilman's "First Steps in English Literature," for use in the High school.

The school board of Mauch Chunk township, Nesquehoning, Pa., adopted the history and language lessons published by Ginn & Co., and the story books of Silver, Burdett & Co.

The Pendleton, Ore., school board ordered following text books to be used this term by ninth-year pupils: Robinson's Elementary Algebra, Catharine's Literary Reader, Barnes' General History, Chittenden's English Composition, Brooks' Normal Mental Arithmetic. A new feature consists in a large supply of supplementary books provided for pupils in each grade.

The Wichita, Kan., school board adopted White's drawing system of one-book series.

The Milwaukee school board has decided that the text books in the high school will remain as before except the following new ones: S. R. Schell's Elementary Lessons in Greek Syntax in place of the Greek book now in use; Harper & Tolman's Grammar, as affording pupils the opportunity to choose from three editions of the work.

Professor Wheaton was instructed by the Bismarck, N. D., board of education to subscribe for twenty copies of "The Week's Current," to be used as supplemental reading.

Trustee Clark of the Grand Rapids school board, chairman of the committee on text books, recommended that Montgomery's American history, published by Ginn & Co., be added to the list of text books now in use. President Fisher instructed Secretary Stein to read rule 13, which states that no book can be adopted unless a sample copy of the book be placed in the hands of the members of the board, and a change could not be made without having been proposed at least one week in advance. Matter postponed.

Resolutions were adopted by the Binghamton, N. Y., school board, that Young's Lessons on Astronomy take the place of Sharpless & Phillips text book on this study, which is now used; that all pupils in the 10th, 11th and 12th grades be re-

rangements have been made whereby the primary grammar may be obtained at the book store at twenty-one cents in exchange for old books or thirty cents at full price; the elementary grammar can be secured at thirty-three and fifty cents.

The Kenton, O., school board adopted Tarbell's Lessons in Language; Books Nos. 1 and 2 were adopted as text books. The following changes were made in text books: Harvey's Grammar was replaced by Whitney and Lockwood's; Eggleston's history by Montgomery's; and Robinson's Algebra by Wentworth's.

The Kansas City board of education has revised the English High school course. Lockwood's English has been dropped and Richardson's text book substituted. Hart's Rhetoric has given place to Williams' Rhetoric, which book will be used two and a half years out of the four years' course in English. This book was adopted at the suggestion of college professors in the East. Shaw and Backus' American Literature will be replaced by Micklejohn's work. Lemon and Hawthorne's American Literature will be used for six months during the course.

The arithmetic question came up again before the Columbus, O., school board and a motion by Mr. McDonald to adopt White's instead of Wentworth's arithmetic was lost. This leaves Wentworth's in the schools.

A Salt Lake City, Utah, school board committee reported that the slips submitted to them by the publishers of the geography (Utah edition) were unsatisfactory, and they had prepared a statement of the resources, climate, etc., of Utah to be forwarded to the publishers.

J. C. Witter, of Bridgeport, Conn., was heard by the Kingston, N. Y., board of education with reference to his system of drawing, penmanship, exercise and composition books. Superintendent Ryan stated that the cost of these books would be less than the amount now paid for drawing and writing

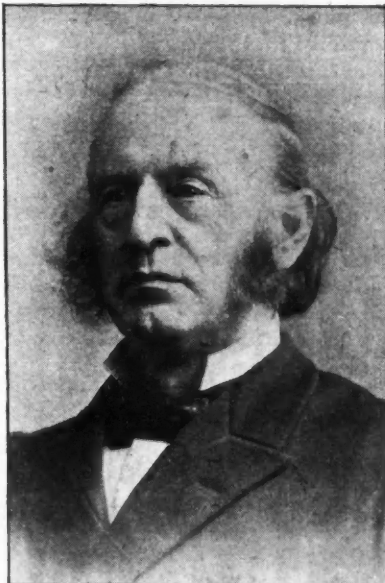
paper by the pupils, and that the system was a good one. On motion of Mr. Betts, the board approved the system, the extent of their use in the school to be regulated by the recommendation of the superintendent.

The committee on supplies of the Emporia, Kas., board of education, recommended that instead of Webster's International dictionary, Webster's Encyclopedia be adopted at \$6 per copy. Carried.

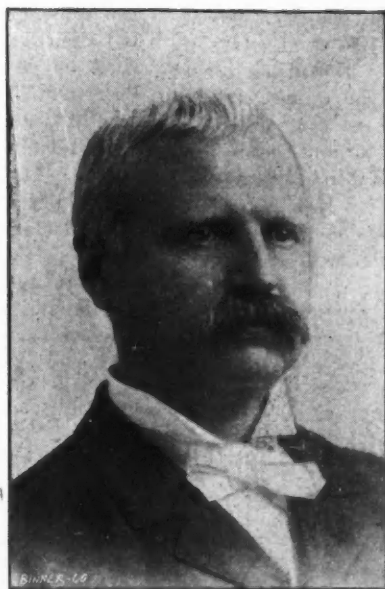
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quired to take either singing or drawing as a regular study, such choice to be made by the pupils at the beginning of the year.

The Albany, N. Y., board of education adopted Myer's History of Rome for the High school.

In the Putnam, Conn., school board it was voted to introduce new grammars into the school, placing Maxwell's Advanced Lessons in English in the High school and Southworth and Goddard's primary and elementary grammars in the district schools. Ar-



## SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL-DISTRICTS.

## POWERS OF TRUSTEES OF HIGH SCHOOL—REPORTS OF PUPIL'S STANDING.

Under a law giving the board of trustees of a high school the power to adopt and enforce appropriate and reasonable rules and regulations for the government and management of the school, they had power to adopt a rule making it the duty of a teacher to keep a record of the standing of each pupil in his studies, attendance and deportment, to send each month by the pupil a written report of the same to his parent or guardian, and requiring such parent or guardian to sign and return the same to the teacher.—*Bourne v. State* (Neb.)

## BONDS—ELECTION AUTHORIZING ISSUE.

An election authorizing the issuance of school bonds is not invalid because the directors repeatedly called elections until the consent of the electors was obtained; and it cannot be objected that the directors finally intimidated the electors by threatening to call elections until the issuance of the bonds was authorized, when such threats were only alleged inferentially.—*Luzader v. Sargeant* (Wash.)

Since the acts of 1890, authorizing the issuance of school bonds, provides that elections on such question shall be held in the manner prescribed for holding special school elections, they are to be held after posting notices in three places for ten days, as prescribed by acts 1890, providing the manner of holding general elections, which, by Act March 7, 1891, is made applicable to special elections, and not, as required in school elections generally by Acts 1886, after notices have been posted in five places for twenty days; and it is immaterial that an election was ordered before the day on which Act March 7, 1891, went into effect, when the notices were not dated until that day.—*Luzader v. Sargeant* (Wash.)

An allegation that a number of persons under 21 years of age voted illegally for the issuance of school bonds is too indefinite; and since, under Acts 1890, a majority vote, rather than a three-fifths vote, is sufficient to authorize their issuance, unless the indebtedness of the district will be thereby increased to a sum in excess of 1½ per cent. of the taxable property after deducting any outstanding indebtedness to be redeemed with the proceeds of the bonds, where the value of the taxable property is not alleged, and it appears that a portion of the proceeds of the bonds are to be devoted to paying an outstanding debt, but not what proportion of the taxable value of the property the total indebtedness of the district will be after such payment, it will be presumed that a majority vote was sufficient, and ten illegal votes will not invalidate the election where there was a majority without them.—*Luzader v. Sargeant* (Wash.)

## CONTESTING ELECTION.

The term "municipal corporation," as used in Laws 1871, does not embrace school districts; and a school-district election to vote bonds cannot be contested, at the instance of an aggrieved elector, by any of the proceedings provided for therein.—*Freeland v. Stillman* (Kan.)

## TAXATION.

Under Revised Statutes, requiring the levy of township taxes for general purposes to be concurred in by the county commissioners, empowering trustees of townships, towns and cities to levy a special school tax, not to exceed a certain amount, it is unnecessary that the county commissioners concur in a levy of a special school tax by a township trustee.—*Coke v. State* (Ind. Sup.)

The fact that it appears to the county auditor that the levy by the county commissioners is sufficient for special purposes, and that the levy by the township trustee is unnecessary, furnishes no ground for his refusal to make an assessment thereon.—*Cole v. State* (Ind. Sup.)

Under Revised Statutes 1889, which provides that for the purpose of levying school taxes on rail-

road property the county court shall ascertain from the returns in the office of the county clerk by the local boards of the school districts the average rate of taxation levied for school purposes, and shall cause the same to be charged at such average rate on railroad property, an order by the court extending the railroad tax on a report by the county clerk, who fixed the amount to meet what he supposed were the needs of the districts on information derived from consultation with the county-school officers, is illegal.—*State v. Hannibal & St. J. R. Co.* (Mo. Sup.)

## ON SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

In an action to enjoin the issue of certain bonds by a school district, its board of directors, and the three members thereof, were made defendants. There was no attempt to serve process on the district by delivery to the clerk, as provided by Code Proc. One of the board was served with process by the sheriff, and there was an indorsement on the complaint of acceptance of service, purporting to be signed by another, but no proof of the genuineness of the signature was offered. The third member of the board was not served, and there was no appearance by any of the defendants. Held, that the court obtained no jurisdiction in the premises.—*Downs v. Board Directors School Dist. No. 1, Jefferson County* (Wash.)

## SCHOOL ELECTIONS SCANDAL.

Again the annual school elections are over and once more has been demonstrated their utter farce says a Grand Rapids, Mich., paper so far as secrecy of the ballot and the prevention of illegal voting are concerned. Under the Grand Rapids school election law as enacted, or at least as enforced—perhaps it were better to say *not* enforced—men, women, girls and boys vote illegally and freely whenever the election comes round. This has been the case at every school election since the local school law was so amended as to give the ballot to women and the elections just had in the various wards emphasized abundantly the need of a drastic reform. Women not yet of age voted, boys not 21 voted, women voted in wards in which they did not live, and women voted too who neither had "property liable to taxation" nor "children of school age." The rival ballots, too, in almost every case were so different in size and style as to be readily distinguished when folded and the inspectors of election—one of them usually the retiring trustee and a candidate for re-election—could see as they were passed in who was voting for and who against him. Such school elections are worse than a farce; they are a scandal. There should be a radical reform in the law at the next session of the legislature.



A. M. BALMER, M. D.  
School Official, Brookville, Pa.

## BOARDS IN LEGAL MESHES.

The Waterford (N. Y.) school board has sued two contractors who have abandoned the erection of a new school house.

It has been learned that the district school trustees of Talbot county, Md., failed to take the oath of office, as required by law. This omission dates back fifteen years.

The school board of Reilly township, Pottsville, Pa., will be called upon in court to defend themselves against the stand they have taken in ousting two teachers of the township who had legally drawn up and signed contracts governing themselves to teach and be subject to the directors of the township for a period of three years.

The Washington county (Md.) school trouble, where two boards exist, has not been adjusted yet. Now the old board of school commissioners have applied to the court for an injunction against the county commissioners to restrain them from paying any money to the new board, asks the court to instruct the county commissioners to pay over the money to the old board.

The Howard county (Md.) dual school boards' complications remain unsettled. The teachers already selected will receive their appointments from the trustees appointed by the new board, and will also accept their confirmations by that body as legal. The new board will proceed with its work in the regular way, and it will devolve on the old board to take the initiatory in bringing matters before the courts.

Judge Morrison has dissolved the injunction restraining the Bradford (Pa.) board of school controllers, the superintendent and teachers from using the White arithmetic in the city schools. The court does not affirm the legality of the methods by which the White arithmetic was substituted for the Wentworth text book, but bases its decision on the fact that the petitioners came into court tarred with the same stick that they allege besmirched the publishers of the White.

A peculiar state of affairs developed at Council Bluffs, Ia., at the session of the county commissioners. On making up the tax lists from the various subdivisions of the county it was discovered that the school board of that city had neglected to certify their tax for 1892. The law requires that this shall be done before the third Monday in May. Secretary Wright was notified, and he with members Bridenstein and Schubert, consulted an attorney, who advised the secretary to certify last year's figures. The school board is solidly republican and the county board is solidly democratic. Members of the latter claim that the law states they cannot receive certificates of levy after the third Monday in May, and assert the school board has been derelict in its duty. It is feared that the schools may not be opened.

## A WORD ON THE SUBJECT.

WM. G. BRUCE, Publisher.

Dear Sir:—Let me congratulate you upon the success which you have achieved in the establishment of that important and unique publication, *The American School Board Journal*, in which you have shown marked ability, both in business management and editorial direction. Your enterprise is doing a grand work for the public schools and other educational enterprises of America. The reward which you receive for your labors will, I trust, be bountiful.

ROBERT C. SPENCER,

President Spencerian Business College.

At South Bethlehem (Pa.) School Board meeting an application was read from the County Superintendent of Public Schools and from the Pennsylvania Commissioner of the World's Fair for photographs of the exterior and interior of the West Bethlehem Schools, to be placed on exhibition at the Allentown Fair and the World's Fair. The matter was referred to a committee.



## THEY FIX TUITION FEES.

The Woonsocket, R. I., school committee is considering a rule which provides that:

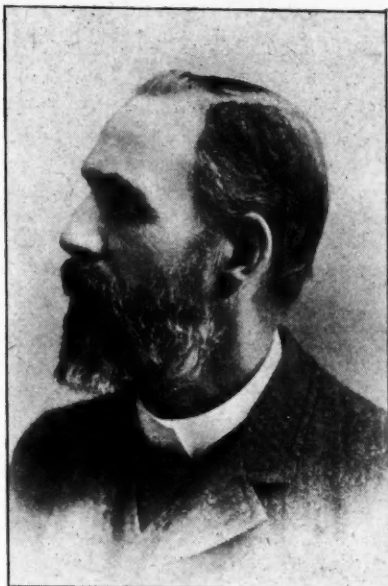
The Seattle, Wash., school board fixed the tuition for non-resident pupils primary schools, \$25 per school year; grammar schools, \$35; high schools, \$45.

The Ridgeway, Mo., board will admit non-resident pupils at the following rates for tuition: Primary and intermediate \$1.25 per month. Other grades \$1.50 per month.

Admission to the evening schools shall be dependent on the payment of 50 cents, which sum shall be refunded at the end of the term of those whose attendance shall be 75 per cent.

The tuition fee of non-resident pupils was fixed by the Utica, N. Y. school board as follows: Advanced School and ward schools, \$5 for each of the long terms and \$2.50 for the short term. Academy, \$10 for each long term and \$5 for the short term.

Secretary Porter informed the Bloomington, Ill., board of education that it costs \$13.12 per year for each pupil that attended the grammar schools, and \$39.72 per annum for each pupil that attended the



THOS. A. WILSON,  
School Official, Jackson City, Mich.

## THE STUDY OF GERMAN IN MILWAUKEE.

The Milwaukee School Board has decided that every child who applies for a seat in the public schools will be furnished with a card to take home to its parents.

### RULES FOR THE STUDY OF GERMAN.

#### SECTION 2, ARTICLE 3.

##### PUPILS COMMENCING GERMAN.

2. Pupils commencing the study of German shall be required to attend the classes to the close of the school year.

WRITTEN NOTICE REQUIRED TO EXCUSE PUPIL FROM GERMAN.

3. It will be presumed that parents or guardians of pupils desire them to pursue the study of the German language under the rules of the board, unless formal notice in writing to the contrary be furnished the principal of the school in each case.

Milwaukee,.....189..

Dear.....

Do you wish your child to study German?

Answer.....

Signature of parent.

Last year 16,722 of the total enrollment of 24,858 studied German. This year the number may be decreased, as the card above noted will be required to be returned instead of placing all pupils who fail to bring notices to the contrary in German classes.



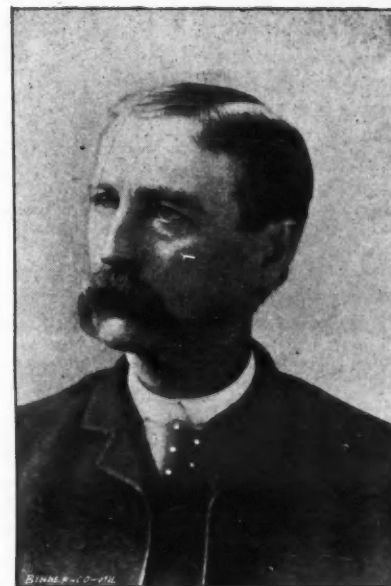
W. K. PLATT,  
Com'r Public Instruction, Camden, N. J.

## CAN THE SCHOOL BOARD ENFORCE VACCINATION.

In view of the fact that the Milwaukee School Board is to be sued by a parent whose child has been excluded for not being vaccinated, inquiry is made whether the question has ever been in the courts. There is one case on record and that was in California in 1890.

In the case of Abeel vs. Clark (86 Cal., 230, 1890) the supreme court says:

It is suggested that the subject of the vaccination act is not within the scope of a police regulation. The legislature has power to enact such laws as it may deem necessary, not repugnant to the constitution, to secure and maintain the health and prosperity of the state, by subjecting both persons and property to such reasonable restraints and burdens as will effectuate such objects. \* \* \* While vaccination may not be the best and safest preventive possible, experience and observation, the test of the value of such discoveries has proved it to be the best method known to medical science to lessen the liability to infection with the disease. This being so, it seems highly proper that the spread of smallpox through the schools



ELIAS YOUNG,  
Supt., Riedsville, N. Y.

should be prevented or lessened by vaccination thus affording protection both to the scholars and the community.

## SCHOOL BOARDS AND VACCINATION.

The Wooster, O. board of education has decided not to make the vaccination of school children compulsory, but will leave it optional with parents and guardians.

The School Board of Orlando, Fla., will hereafter require all pupils to be vaccinated.

The Seattle, Wash. School Board appointed four physicians to vaccinate the pupils.

The Hagerstown, Md., school trustees enforce the law to exclude children who have not been vaccinated.

The Andover, Mass., school committee have decided that the law in regard to vaccination should be enforced.

A circular was received by the Williamsport, Pa., school board from John A. Woodward, assistant Executive Commissioner, with reference to school exhibits in the shape of photographic views, at the World's Fair, was read.

A letter was received by the Bedford, Mass., school committee from a photographic concern in Boston, desiring to make pictures of school work, for the World's Fair, providing the department intended making an exhibit.



CHAS. A. BABCOCK,  
Supt., Oil City, Pa.

high school. The board fixed the tuition fee of the grammar department at \$1.50 per month, and the high school committee was instructed to fix a rate for that school.

## BIDS FOR HEATING.

The Racine, Wis., School Board received the following bids for a new school house;

Welch and Williams, Racine, bid for new building, \$3,720; bid for old building, \$1,500.

O. C. Davis, bid for the Bolton Hot Water Heating Company, of Detroit, both buildings, \$4,355.30.

The boiler capacity was all to be put in at once and they were to receive \$3,459.10 for the work and when the job was completed, by putting the flues and ventilating shafts into the old buildings they were to receive \$896.20, making the \$4,355.30 the amount of their bid for both buildings.

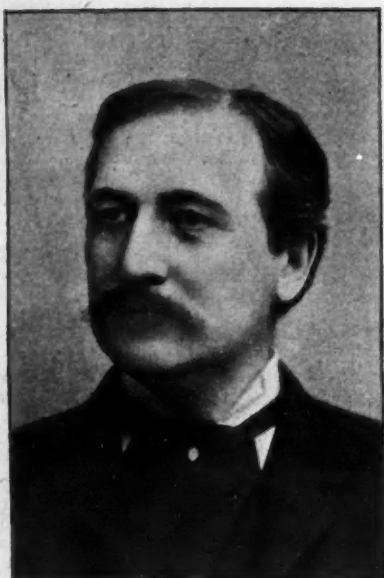
H. Moorers & Co., Milwaukee, new building, \$3,500; old building \$1,036.

Plans, specifications and profiles were furnished with the above bids and all guaranteed 70 degrees of heat during the coldest weather, and 20 cubic feet per minute of fresh air to each pupil.

On motion of Commissioner Driver the matter was referred to the committee on heating and ventilation and the city attorney.

The Colorado Springs, Col., school board has made a purchase of about 8,000 school books with which to inaugurate the free text book system with the opening of the public schools.





ALFRED H. ANDREWS.

President A. H. Andrews &amp; Co., Chicago.

When one contemplates that not so many years ago the scholars in the average school were obliged to sit upon a rough wooden bench, and that now they occupy a desk that combines all the elements of a complete article, it seems like the transformation of an old dry goods box into a handsome throne. The modern school desk combines durability with beauty and utility with comfort. It is built upon scientific principles and almost defies further improvement. This industry has undergone such a tremendous revolution, and it may be said that few articles combine in themselves such an amount of human skill and ingenuity. The men who have brought about this change and who have taken active and prominent part in developing this industry, must necessarily prove interesting figures to the educational world. Conspicuous among these men stands A. H. Andrews who has contributed perhaps the largest share towards creating this industry and towards developing it to its present enormous proportions.

There are few people in the United States who have not heard the name of A. H. Andrews & Co. None is more familiar to the school public. The School Board Journal is the first to present his portrait.

Mr. Andrews comes of old New England stock and made his first appearance in the West in 1854, when he traveled through the Northwestern states as an agent for an Eastern publication. His first connection with the school furniture business dates about a year later when he became identified with the Holbrook School Apparatus Co. In this position he remained for eight years when a partnership was formed with S. Bigelow under the name of Andrews & Bigelow.

It must be said that splendid management made the firm at once prosperous and with a capital of \$4,000 the sales during the first year amounted to \$50,000. The firm soon after changed to A. H. Andrews & Co., which name has been retained up to the present time. Since the spring of 1884 the firm has been a corporation organized under the laws of the state of Illinois, with A. H. Andrews as its president. To-day the company represents one of the most thrifty manufacturing industries in Chicago, involving a capital of \$1,000,000, employing over 1,000 men and turning out nearly \$2,000,000 worth of goods yearly. It is very much the largest establishment of its kind in the country, and probably in the world. The company occupies elegant quarters in the Andrews building, 215 to 221 Wabash Ave., seven stories in height by eighty feet wide, in which are the salesrooms, offices, map-mounting and coloring rooms, shipping rooms, apparatus of all kinds, blackboards, maps, charts, etc. The company operates factories in Chicago and

Buffalo, N. Y., the plant at each place occupying an entire square. It maintains branch houses in New York, San Francisco, Mexico City, and in the important cities of the world. While Mr. Andrews, as the head of the house, has made his energy and personal abilities felt in the business, and, while much of the company's success has been the result of his own efforts, his executive ability has been shown in no way more clearly than in his selection of men as business associates, who are possessed of a diversity of talent, to which fact is to be attributed much of the prosperity of the house. Speaking of success, however, as in most cases, it has not come as mere good luck, but only through the closest application and unremitting zeal. The Company was awarded two solid silver medals by the two World's Expositions, one from Paris, France, and the other in Chili, and also one at the Centennial held in 1876, at Philadelphia, for superiority in form and workmanship in school furniture. A. H. Andrews & Co. manufacture more school and library globes than are made in the world besides. They also manufacture opera chairs and a variety of other articles.

Mr. Andrews is a gentleman of fine presence, genial and generous in manner. His tremendous force of character impresses itself almost unconsciously to those who come in contact with him, and his force lends itself in an unostentatious manner upon the interests over which he is the recognized head.

## SCHOOL BOARD AND MUSIC.

The Middletown, N. Y., board of education introduced the Tonic-Sol-Fa system of music.

The Columbus, Neb., school board has decided to make the instruction of music a part of the regular course of study.

The Silver, Burdette & Co., course of music was adopted by the Benton Harbor, Mich., school board for use in the schools and three sets of charts ordered bought at \$10.00 a set.

The action of the June meeting of the Rock Island, Ill., school board by which Loomis' music was adopted for the schools, was rescinded, leaving the Housel system the standard. Mr. Housel revises his two old books and adds a new one, which will be out in September. He also furnishes charts free of charge.

The Salt Lake City school board committee on school work purchased the following musical books and charts:

	Each.
30 first series of charts, at.....	\$6 25
25 second series of charts, at.....	6 75
115 pitch pipes, one for each teacher, at.....	20
70 Mason's first readers, at.....	21
70 Mason's second readers, at.....	33
100 Independent National readers for the teachers and pupils of high school, at..	55
30 Tilden's hand book of music lessons, at..	25

## SCHOOL SAVINGS BANK.

President Morris of the Baltimore, Md., school board says he considers the suggestion of establishing public-school savings banks judicious. "I have known," he added, of the existence of such banks in other States, and have always heard them spoken of as successful. I do not know of any having been established in Maryland, but an examination of statistics as to the amount of money saved in this way is ample proof of the value of the system. They encourage thrift, and accomplish for children exactly what the savings banks do for adults. In fact, the Central Savings Bank when started received deposits of any amount from children or adults, and I believe it was paid out upon their orders. Only good results can come from the developing of the plan, and I shall take interest in any steps that may be taken for its introduction. Our school board may ask for the appointment of a committee to examine into the matter and report upon the advisability of its introduction in Baltimore."

## COAL CONTRACTS AWARDED.

Canton, Ohio, \$1.45 per ton.

Newark, Ohio, \$1.98 per ton.

Peoria, Ill., 6½ cents per bushel.

Muscataine, Ia., coal, \$3.25 per ton.

Boone, Ia., lower vein lump, \$2.70 per ton.

Emporia, Kans., Weir City lump, \$3.45 per ton.

St. Joseph, Mo., lump, \$2.40 per ton; nut, \$2.20.

Indianapolis, Ind., Brazil block coal, \$2.44 per ton.

Pasadena, Cal., New Mexico brand, \$9.40 per ton.

Spokane, Wash., \$7.00 per ton; wood, \$3.50 per cord.

W. Hoboken, N. J., Lackawanna or Pittston, \$5.14 per ton.

Wichita, Kans., coal \$3.40 per ton and slack \$2.15 per ton.

Osage City, shaft, \$3.20; Pittsburg screen, \$3.45 per ton.

Chester, Pa., egg coal, \$5 per ton; stove coal, \$5.15 per ton.

Lockhaven, Pa., egg coal, \$4.95 per ton; soft coal, \$2.20 per ton.

## SCHOOL BOARD ELECTIONS.

Kansas City, Kans.—C. J. Wortman.

Pomeroy, Ia.—Treasurer, G. B. Peterson.

Houghton, Mich.—David Haas, member.

Grass Lake, Mich.—Trustee, L. A. Parsons.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—John D. Walsh, member.

Hoosick Falls, N. Y.—B. F. Clark, member.

Louisville, Ky.—Judge W. O. Harris, member.

Ludlow, Ky.—Member, Mr. Ludlow re-elected.

Minneapolis, Minn.—John D. O'Brien, member.

Dunkirk, N. Y.—School inspector, E. D. Warner.

Racine, Wis.—Prof. O. C. Seeley, superintendent.

Ypsilanti, Mich.—A. W. Myers re-elected, member.

Lancaster, Pa.—M. C. Smith, principal high school.

Seneca, N. Y.—Col. Frederick L. Manning, member.

Pawtucket, R. I.—Gilman C. Fisher, superintendent.

Topeka, Kans.—J. H. Squires, J. B. Thomas, members.

Anoka, N. D.—Directors, O. L. Cutter, L. G. Browning.

Dallas, Tex.—T. H. Kindle, A. Kemmerling, N. J. Doty.

Anoka, Minn.—O. L. Cutter, L. G. Browning, members.

New Albany, Ind.—Dr. C. P. Cook and Jas. G. Harrison.

Paynesville, Minn.—Mr. Boylan and Mr. Gale, members.

San Francisco, Cal.—Director French, finance committee.

Helena, Mont.—W. E. Cox, Fred Gerner, H. F. C. Kleinschmidt.

New Iberia, La.—President, John Emmer; sec'y, W. R. Burke.

Ann Arbor, Mich.—C. Mack, J. E. Beal, W. W. Whedon, L. Gruner.

Hillsdale, Mich.—School trustees, Fred H. Stone, C. W. Terwilliger.

Annapolis, Md.—Dr. H. M. Revell, J. T. Hutchins, J. T. Jeffrey.

Reveille, Wash.—Ed. Cosgrove, Dr. Bragg, R. J. Anderson, E. Sturgeon, clerk.

Ballard, Wash.—School directors, B. T. Hawley, A. E. Trepp; clerk, A. A. Allen.

Cook County, Ill.—Charles S. Cutting, of Palatine; Henry Bieth, of Blue Island.

Ploquemine, La.—President, Dr. P. S. Postell; supt., Lou Barbay; member, L. M. Soniat.

New Haven, Conn.—Members re-elected, Eli Whitney, Jr., Harry Asher, Samuel R. Avis.

Fenton, Mich.—President, Dr. L. E. Knapp; secretary, C. Tinker; treasurer, L. M. Cook.

Bronson, Mich.—Director, Dr. H. P. Mowry; Moderator, Jas. Davis; Treasurer, Seth Monroe.

Cassopolis, Mich.—Moderator, Geo. M. Kingsbury; director, S. B. Turner; assessor, W. B. Hayden.

Middletown, New York City school district.—W. U. Pearne, Leonard Bailey, Geo. Craig, Fred E. Gibbons.

New Orleans, La.—President, E. B. Kruttschnitt; Andrew H. Wilson, Nemours Bienville, J. Q. Flynn, W. H. Reid.

Jackson, Mich.—District No. 1, president, Mrs. C. C. Bloomfield; secretary, Chas. E. Snow; treasurer, Mrs. A. L. Ford.

Gloversville, N. Y.—President, Daniel Hays; Mrs. E. R. Churchill, L. S. Brown, Hiram Darling, clerk, A. D. Bedford.

Hudson, Mich.—President, Jas. B. Thorn; secretary, John H. Boies; trustees, E. J. Southworth, Chas. C. Whitney, Nathaniel Lane.

Bay City, Mich.—Charles E. Rosenbury, Robbin B. Taylor, John L. Stoddard, William G. Marcellus, William McGilvery, Geo. F. Walters, Martin Debats, James Potter, Jacob Dardas, Isaac A. Shannon, William M. Brown.

Rapides Parish, La.—R. P. Hunter and R. W. Bringham, of Alexandria; B. T. Lewis, Poland; Sam Blum, Cheneyville; Samuel Mallett, Babbs Bridge; H. R. Lawson, Hinson; W. W. Brashear, Pineville; N. L. Hathorn, Welchton; T. Spence Smith, Bayou Rapides.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—Henry E. Locher, John H. Palin, Joseph Houseman, Thos. D. Bradford, Jas. Blair, Henry H. Leffingwell, Arle Van Bree, Arthur H. Chilver, Jas. H. Hagy, Jas. H. Blandford, John Rowson, Frank I. Maybury, Warren N. Fuller, Beal F. Brinkman, E. B. Fisher, president.



## THEY "TALK" CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

At the meeting of the Dallas, Tex., school board Mr. Aldehoff offered the following resolution:

Resolved that beginning with our scholastic year we do abolish corporal punishment in our schools, and do substitute suspension or expulsion for conduct and offenses heretofore meriting this mode of reproof.

Resolved, further, that this resolution be embodied in and become one of the rules for the government of the schools; and be it also resolved, that the violation of this rule by any teacher, for whatever reason, shall be ample cause for said teacher's immediate discharge.

Speaking to his resolution, Mr. Aldehoff said:

It is a fact that in many large cities and in one state bodily punishment is abolished and prohibited by law. Its continuance in the home and school is a clog to the intellectual development of our day, and is only a reminiscence of Solomon's teachings, which have no place in our institutions now resting on humanity and reason. It is no compliment to parental control to say that their children require brute force to direct them in the right paths. Our schools have nothing whatever to do with the nurture of children. We have only to fit them to be useful and intelligent citizens. The parent must train them to become good men and women. My ideas may be odious to those who love to see an innocent child cringe and cower before the blow inflicted for its good, but they are nevertheless right, and I like very much to see them adopted.

Mr. Parry asked for the superintendent's opinion on the subject of corporal punishment, but the superintendent preferred to hear the members of the board on the question.

Mr. Aldehoff—A child is not worse than a hardened criminal and in the best prisons of the country convicts are reformed by kindness.

Capt. White—It is just as essential for a child to know that you are going to whip him if he does wrong as it is for a person to know that he is going to be hanged if he commits murder. I have had good children and I have had to whip them to keep them good.

Mr. Aldehoff contended that in the whipping of children the seeds of anarchy were planted and he recited his experience in raising children.

If a boy is bad expel him.

Mr. Yeargan said he had taught his children to expect a whipping when they disobeyed the rules of the schools.

Mr. Aldehoff—It is not just or right for a teacher to whip another man's child.

Mr. Yeargan—I have been told that teachers in olden times used to flog children with black snake whips. Times were worse then than they are now.

Capt. White—Most of the anarchists, I under-

stand, are French, in whose country whipping is prohibited.

Mr. Adelhoff—No, sir, they are from Russia where people are whipped with the knout.

The resolution was lost.

## WANTS THE PRESIDENT TO VOTE.

Dr. Powell, at a meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Education, said that since the last meeting, when he read communications, stating that it was the proper thing for the president of the board of education to vote on all questions, he had received

## NEW SALARIES FIXED.

Middletown, N. Y., music teacher, \$500.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Geo. C. Young, supervisor of music, \$1,400.

Aurora, Ill., East Side supervisor of drawing, Bonnie Snow, \$800.

Keokuk, Iowa, teacher of music, P. C. Hayden \$600.

The Cincinnati Board of Education appointed a superintendent of physical culture, and four assistants. The former will receive \$1,600 at first and be increased annually \$100 till \$1,900 is reached. The assistants will start at \$600, and increase \$50 annually till \$800 is reached.

The Grass Valley, Cal., school board fixed the salaries at the rate of \$150 per month for principal, \$100 per month for teachers in the grammar and first intermediate school, \$80 for teacher in second intermediate, \$65 for primary teacher and \$60 for teacher of African school.

A resolution was passed by the Akron, O., school board, changing Rule 22, referring to teachers and salaries, so as to allow principals of buildings \$600 per year with an addition of \$15 for each room used, 10 the first year, and the second year, \$600 with \$25 for each room occupied. This will add \$75 per year to salaries of principal of 12-room buildings and will not effect buildings of less than eight rooms.

Louisville, Ky., Ira W. Davenport, teacher manual training school, \$1,500; engineer manual training school, \$1,000.

Portsmouth, N. H., Prof. Whittier, teacher of music 2½ days per week, \$500, and same at Dover, N. H.

Cuyahoga Falls, O., teacher for penmanship and book-keeping two days a week at \$4 per day.

Watertown, N. Y., teacher of drawing, Mrs. A. E. Woolley, \$320.

Utica, N. Y., teacher vocal music, Prof. T. L. Roberts, \$1,200.

## PROTEST FROM EDUCATORS.

At a meeting of Chicago educators in the rooms of the board of education, vigorous protest was made against circumscription of the space allotted to education, ethnology, archaeology, hygiene, etc. by the World's Fair authorities. A forceful set of resolutions were drawn up to be presented to the council of administration, in which it is urged that a new building of liberal arts be erected and 400,000 square feet in it be allotted to the branches mentioned. The resolutions are signed by A. G. Lane, superintendent of public schools, Chancellor Muldoon, of the catholic archdiocese and Brother Maurelian, secretary of the catholic educational exhibit.



PROMINENT OHIO SCHOOL OFFICIALS.

J. E. Crosson, Treas.,  
Blanchester, O.

J. R. Shuman,  
Covington, O.  
Dr. F. H. Frost,  
Lebanon, O.

Paul A. Coulon,  
West Unity, O.

E. C. Hamilton,  
Washington, O.

E. A. Parsons, Pres.,  
Kent, O.

Geo. H. Boetcher, Pres.,  
Cambridge, O.

D. O. Rutan,  
Carrollton, O.

Dr. N. H. Blosser, Clerk,  
Logan, O.  
Dr. E. G. Alcorn,  
Gallipolis, O.

Chas. W. Breece, Clerk,  
Canal Fulton, O.

S. A. Wiloman,  
Norwalk, O.

D. W. Sharpe,  
Marietta, O.  
B. S. Pettit,  
Nicksville, O.

R. P. Miller,  
Mt. Gilead, O.

a communication to the same purport from J. F. Croker, State Superintendent of Public Instruction. He read the letter, which said that the secretary should call the president's name, and that the latter should have the right to vote on all questions. Mr. Powell then said that as a member of the board he ordered and directed Secretary Brown to call President Hendrix's name when the roll was called. Some one moved to lay his communication on the table, but the motion was declared out of order and the matter was dropped.



## THE TEXT-BOOK QUESTION.

## WHY SCHOOLS SHOULD BE FREE.

1. We have free school houses, free teachers, free fuel, free furniture, free apparatus, and must have free books to make our public schools really free.

2. The free book system encourages the attendance of children whose parents are too poor to buy books, or too sensitive to allow them to be classed as "indigent" and supplied by the authorities.

3. The state is best served when every child of school age is receiving instruction; and experience proves that free books usually add from ten per cent. to twenty-five per cent. to the enrollment.

4. With free books the best classification is possible, much precious time is saved and the efficiency of the schools is increased.

5. Nearly one-half of the money now paid for books could be saved by buying at wholesale; and experience shows that free books last as long as books owned by the pupils.

6. Districts that have tried free books are well satisfied and could not be included to go back to the old plan.

## ARGUMENTS USED AGAINST FREE BOOKS.

a. People do not properly value what they have not paid for. Whatever is obtained by expenditure even through it be schooling that costs three dollars a year for books worth more, is more highly appreciated than when donated."

b. That government is best which gives the people an opportunity to do the most for themselves. The state that supplies what people can, by ordinary industry, obtain for themselves encourages idleness and dependence.

c. Free books would weaken the sense of responsibility on the part of parents, dull the feeling of ownership on the part of children and "leave the home without its treasures of well-conned childhood books.

d. The free book system would result in wastefulness, as people will not care for property that costs the user nothing.

e. The proposition to furnish parents with books for their children is no more to be entertained than one would be to furnish clothing for them.

f. Many parents furnish books for children in private or denominational schools and they should not be taxed to buy books for other people's children attending the public schools.

## CHANGE OF TEXT BOOKS.

Several book agents were present at the meeting of the Pottsville, Pa., school board in the interest of the houses they represented and on motion of Mr. Shrink three minutes each were allowed to lay before the directors the merits of the systems they represented. Mr. Connelly represented "The Complete School Chart," Mr. Pershing, Wentworth's Arithmetic and Mr. Grinje, Brooks' Arithmetic.

Mr. Pershing stated to the board that his firm would furnish the Wentworth Arithmetic for 65 cents per copy and during the first three months of its use in the schools, a credit of 31 cents for all old arithmetics returned. After the expiration of three months, books would be furnished for ten per cent. less than 65 cents.

He was followed by Mr. Grinje, who represented the Brooks system. He informed the board his firm would furnish the board the arithmetics which combine parts two and three at the rate of 63 cents per copy, less 10 per cent.

Mr. Patterson—How does it come that the pupils had to pay 80 cents for the book last year?

Mr. Grinje—Because you bought it at the book stores. The stores will not handle a book for ten per cent. We will furnish the book at 63 cents as long as they are in use in your schools. If the price of labor and material go up the book will re-

main at the same price. If labor and material decrease the board would receive the benefit.

A majority report of the Committee on Books and Supplies recommended no change. A majority report in favor of substituting Wentworth's arithmetic for Brooks' was presented and adopted.

## A SCHOOL BOARD ELECTION.

In order that the school interest be taken out of politics Grand Rapids, Mich., held its school board elections separate from other elections. A local journal says:

The motive which inspired the separation of the School Board elections from other elections was excellent. But the result is not satisfactory. The theory was good. In practice, the plan is bad. The idea was to take the election of the School Board "out of politics," and so secure a high order of talent for Board members. The result is that there is no general interest in the matter, and—without any disrespect to any of the present members—"almost anybody can be elected." The School Board is not what it should be in its plan of organization, its method of election or its personnel. In his annual report, President Blair renewed his recommendation that legislation be effected to reduce the size of the Board. That will be a step in the right direction. Then a change should be made in the method of selecting the members; or, if the method must be maintained, there should be a change in the time of election. Every voter interested in the welfare of our schools should go to the polls and vote for a good man for member of the Board—not a "good fellow," a man who wants the place for the sake of having a little power, or a man who wishes to be elected so as to have an opportunity to secure the appointments of "his sister and his cousins and his aunts" as teachers—but a downright good man for the place.

## GRAND RAPIDS SCHOOL LAW.

The school law as carried out at Grand Rapids Mich., in regard to who are the legal voters at school elections is as follows:

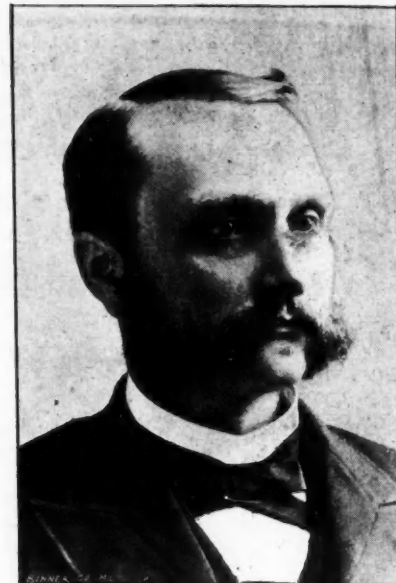
"Every person at the age of twenty-one years who has property liable to assessment for school taxes in any school district and who has resided three months next preceding such meeting on any territory belonging to such district at the time of holding said meeting, shall be qualified voter in said meeting upon all questions; and all persons who are twenty-one years of age and who are the parents or legal guardians of any children included in the school census of the district and who have for three months as aforesaid been residents of said district or upon any territory belonging thereto at the same time of holding any school meeting, shall be entitled to vote on all questions arising in said district which do not directly involve the raising of money by tax."

By this women have the same rights as men at the school elections, and the qualifications are the same for both. Any person owning property liable to be assessed for school taxes may legally vote on on all questions.

This has been interpreted to mean any property such as a watch, a piano, an organ, etc., which may legally be taxed.

Registration is unnecessary at a school election. The elections in each ward are under the charge of inspectors specially appointed by law. The names of the candidates are printed on slips of paper and left at the polling places. There is no secrecy about the election. The voters deposit their ballots without any formality, although any person's vote is liable to challenge, and under such circumstances he or she must swear the vote in according to the provisions of the state law. At the close of the polls the ballots are counted and the returns filed with the city clerk.

Holding the school elections in the different school buildings as possible is a new feature; but by so doing the board of education saves a large sum in not being compelled to pay the expense of halls.



PROF. W. W. SMITH,  
Principal, Spring Valley, N. Y.

## MEN OR WOMEN JANITORS.

The committees on janitors and supplies reported to the Detroit school board that it was a mistake to employ women to care for twelve-room schools.

"That's a discrimination against the sex," says Inspector Todenbier.

"The trouble is," says Inspector Ferguson, "that women have to wheel coal around in a barrow and they get their faces smutty and their clothes dirty. Men can do that without attracting any notice, but with women it don't look well."

"How about six-room and eight-room schools?" asked Inspector Voigt.

"You can't get men for those schools at such small wages as the women get," replied Inspector Ferguson.

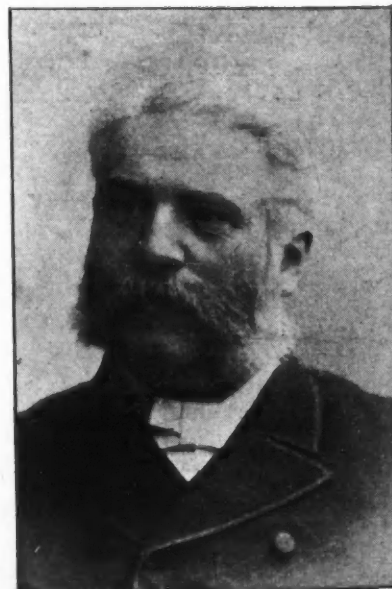
Inspector Voigt—"Then it's not women but wages you're thinking about."

Inspector Ferguson—"No, but if you can't get men, what are you going to do about it? You've got to take women."

"Is it helping the sex any by paying women small wages to wheel coal?" put in Inspector Voigt.

"Well, in a certain sense," replied Inspector Ferguson. "It may not exactly be helping the sex, but it's helping the women."

The report, recommending that only men employed for twelve room schools, failed of adoption by a vote of 4 to 10. Then some one made the point that the whole matter was out of order, and the question was dropped.



JESSE L. HURLBUT,  
Supt., Plainfield, N. J.



## TEACHERS AND SCHOOL BOARDS.

President Drescher offered to the Louisville school board the following resolution, that excited much discussion and opposition, though it was adopted in the end. "Resolved, that all teachers who have been employed by the Board for five years, just past, and have rendered satisfactory services shall be, and are hereby put on equal footing with those teachers who have German School certificates."

Quincy Mass., school committee has adopted a rule which provides that any teacher who shall be absent on account of illness more than five consecutive days shall present a physician's certificate, and shall be only entitled to half pay for all days exceeding the first five days. If any absence from school from the cause of illness exceed twenty days, the question of salary must be by vote of the school committee. Assistance shall not be subjected to loss of pay occasioned by illness unless the days of absence in any one school month exceed two.

The Seattle, Wash., school board has ordered that in the performance of their duties special teachers shall be subordinate only to the city superintendent. The salary of no principal or teacher shall be increased or diminished after the commencement of a school year. Principals in schools of less than eight rooms shall have charge of a room and grade. Principals of eight rooms or more shall devote such portion of their time to giving instruction as they can, under direction of the city superintendent.

The school teachers of Banks township Mauch Chunk, Pa., may possibly go out on a strike. They had a meeting at Jeanesville, and made a demand for more wages. They want \$10 a month added to their pay and this demand will be made right away.

Every school teacher in Cincinnati, O., and there are 700 of them, will be paid by an order issued by the assistant clerk of the school board, and 600 of them will have a financial interest in the official statement. It appears that in looking up a legal question under a law passed by the Legislature, it was discovered that the statute makes it mandatory for teachers to pass examinations in hygiene, physiology, and the natural result and effect upon the human system of alcoholic drinks. This law has been ignored, overlooked and forgotten by fully six-sevenths of the teachers. The salaries illegally drawn in three years aggregate fully \$300,000. The clerk to-day notified the teachers that he would refuse to honor orders for salaries in the future unless the proper certificates are secured.

The Springfield, O. school board received the following communication from the teachers:

We protest against the injustice of being employed as teachers in the schools on monthly contracts by which the Board of Education retracts the power to diminish our yearly income, already too small, yet further below what the dignity of our profession

demands; we hold that it is in the highest degree impolitic and unwise for the Board of Education thus to place before itself and before the tax commission the temptation to shorten the school year and diminish the facilities of public school education, in order to save expenditure or to pay debts.

The Chicago School Board suspended for three months Mrs. Braddie B. Bradford principal of the Arnold school for excessive cruelty.

The school board at Omaha has decided to abandon the training school for teachers. There is a doubt in the minds of the majority of the board whether its results justify the heavy expense.

## SEATTLE SCHOOL BOARD'S NEW RULES.

The most important business done by the Seattle, Wash., school board was the adoption of a number of new rules and amendments reported by Mr. Prosch from the committee on rules. The first one submitted was:

That teachers shall not be allowed salary during sickness unless they furnish a physician's certificate, and that the aggregate of allowance during the year on account of sickness shall not exceed one month's salary.

Objection was made incorporating this in the rules, although the substance of the proposition would continue to be the basis of action in individual cases. The others were all adopted as follows:

That pupils shall show by a plain scar, school records or a physician's certificate, that they have been vaccinated within the past five years. Otherwise they shall not be admitted; provided, that children of indigent parents may be vaccinated at the expense of the district upon application of the parents.

That the rates of tuition for non-resident pupils shall be as follows: Primary scholars, \$25 per school year; grammar schools, \$35; high school, \$45. The principal must collect these fees in advance on penalty of having the amounts deducted from his salary.

That the pupil in each school highest in his or her class during the month following, the day off not to be counted against the standing of such pupil.

That the salary of no teacher or principal shall be increased or diminished after the commencement of the school year.

That principals of schools of eight or more rooms shall devote such portion of their time to giving instruction as they can.

That in the performance of their duties special teachers shall be subordinate only to the city superintendent and that they shall be officially respected by all other employees.

## UNIFORMED SCHOOL JANITORS.

The action of the board of directors of the Fifteenth School Section, Philadelphia, Pa., in ordering the adoption of

a uniform by the janitors has aroused considerable feeling among residents of the ward, and considerable difference of opinion exists as to the right of the board to issue such an order.

A committee was appointed and a uniform, consisting of a blue frock coat, vest and trousers, and a cap with a wide gold band, was selected. The four janitors in the district were then ordered to report themselves at a clothing house to get their suits, which will cost each \$18, an excess of \$2.70 over the cost of the summer uniform of the police force.

The Ohio State World's Fair Commission intend to make a special exterior and interior style and architecture of Ohio's school buildings. He requested the board to send photos of school buildings. This was referred to the Committee on Printing.



PROMINENT UTAH SCHOOL OFFICIALS.

- |  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| F. W. Chappel, Supt.,<br>Guab Co., Utah.   | L. G. Long, Supt.,<br>Piute Co., Utah.                               | Levi N. Harmon, Supt.,<br>Washington Co., Utah. |
| Prof. W. M. Stuart,<br>Pres. Normal Dep't, Utah University,<br>Salt Lake City, Utah. | Dr. John R. Park,<br>Pres. Utah University,<br>Salt Lake City, Utah. | F. R. Clayton, Supt.,<br>Beaver Co., Utah.      |
| Henry Leigh, Supt.,<br>Iron Co., Utah.   | Henry Schutt, Supt.,<br>Rich Co., Utah.                              | F. A. Manville, Supt.,<br>Grand Co., Utah.      |
| T. R. Condie, Supt.,<br>Croyden, Utah.   | Rudger Clawson, Supt.,<br>Box Elder, Utah.                           | Joseph J. Anderson, Supt.,<br>Wayne Co., Utah.  |

School opened at Homestead, Pa., under unique circumstances. Three deputy sheriffs escorted the young women teachers, the Misses Mary and Annie Bailey, to the schoolhouse and there remained on guard until they were satisfied that it was safe to leave. As they approached the schoolhouse several women, wives of the strikers, had assembled near by and greeted them with jeers and epithets.

The Akron, O., school board received a communication from the United States Public Service Company proposed to furnish to each pupil, free of charge a World's fair badge, containing no advertisement, and to be distributed by some merchant with whom arrangements might be made, the merchant to receive nothing except the advertisement the distribution would give him. Laid on the table.



# THE AMERICAN School Board Journal

DEVOTED TO  
SCHOOL BOARDS, SCHOOL OFFICIALS, AND TEACHERS.

WM. G. BRUCE.

PUBLISHER.

CHICAGO, 307-309 WABASH AVE.  
MILWAUKEE, 372-6 MILWAUKEE STREET.

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SIX MONTHS, - - - - - ONE DOLLAR.

## ADVERTISING RATES.

TWENTY CENTS PER AGATE LINE PER MONTH.

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Western Manager, - - - - - C. R. LONG.

We are publishing the only Journal devoted exclusively to School Boards and executive officers. We furnish information on the doings of School Board committees, including important executive actions, best methods of heating and ventilation, text-books, with prices and adoptions, school law decisions, models of school buildings, statistics upon salaries, publish the engravings of leading school men, etc.; briefly, we keep School Boards abreast with the times.

## APPOINTED FOR LIFE.

As mentioned in the last number of the School Board Journal an experiment is to be made by the Milwaukee School Board the outcome of which will be watched with considerable interest by boards of education throughout the United States. It means the permanent tenure of teachers' positions. The matter was referred to a committee who, having prepared the question in tangible form, will ask the adoption of the following rule:

All teachers shall be appointed for the first time on trial for one year. If a teacher's work proves entirely satisfactory then the teacher becomes eligible for re-appointment for a second year. In the event of the services of the teacher proving unsatisfactory at any time within the first or second year of trial said teacher may be dropped from the service of the Board upon the recommendation of the executive commissioner, the superintendent and the principal of the school where the teacher is employed, subject to the approval of the Board. Principals shall be re-appointed upon the recommendation of the executive commissioner and the two superintendents. The several directors shall be re-appointed on the recommendation of the chairman of their respective committees and the two superintendents. After the expiration of two full years of efficient and faithful service, and if recommended by the superintendent, the assistant superintendent, and the principal of the school in which the teacher has been employed, *such teachers shall receive a permanent appointment and shall not be removed except for cause, as provided by the rules of the board of the city charter.* In the case of principals the recommendation shall be made by the executive commissioner of the respective districts and the two superintendents; and for the several directors by the chairman of their committee and the two superintendents.

## TEACHERS BREAKING CONTRACTS.

Considerable complaint is made on the part of school officials as to the deliberate manner in which contracts are broken by teachers. During the summer months teachers seek appointments and file applications with the boards. After they have received an appointment they look for something better, and if a position is found which promises increased salary or more prestige, the first appointment is simply rejected and the second one accepted. In cases of this kind the school board has no redress. It cannot hold the teacher; there being no salary due and no bonds filed. The moral obligation, however, exists just the same. According to the rules of most of the school boards a teacher cannot be dismissed without a good and sufficient cause and without giving due notice of the cancellation of contract. If then a teacher's contract is binding on the one hand, why not on the other? Teachers are to a certain extent a migratory flock, looking constantly for the best appointments. School boards are looking for the best teachers. Supply and demand must therefore fix salaries and other conditions. Yet, if the teacher expects a fair and just treatment at the hands of the school boards, he or she in turn must first of all respect agreement, and live up to all honorable obligation.

From the number of complaints arising from school boards it is safe to say that hundreds of school teachers accept an appointment and at the last minute send notice to the school board that they cannot accept because they have accepted a better position elsewhere. Teachers of this class should be black-listed by school boards and be considered a disgrace to the profession.

The Minneapolis board of education and the local insurance men are at outs in regard to the insurance on the new high school building. The board carries but \$100,000 on the structure and pays \$1.25. The insurance men offered to compromise the present rate and make it \$1 even up if the board will place double the amount now carried, or \$200,000 on the building. The school directors claim they can get a 75 cent rate from Chicago agents and they threaten to place the insurance there unless the local underwriters will do as well. The building is said to be the finest high school structure in America, yet the insurance men claim the risk hazardous because of the manual training school in the basement where shavings and sawdust are made.

Members of the Chicago school board of education, and others connected with the city educational system, dissent from the conclusions of the Woman's Alliance, based upon a comparison of the seating capacity of the schools and the number of children of school age in Chicago. The alliance represents that there are only 130,234 sittings provided for 190,112 children between the

ages of six and fourteen years. This shows an unseated excess of 59,878 children, and the alliance accuses the officials of mismanagement or neglect of duty.

The contractors for a new high school at Hamilton, O., were to complete the building by February 15, 1892, or forfeit \$25 for each day hereafter. The building was not completed and turned over until August 15. The board still held \$6,552.40 due Bender Bros., and the question was whether it should pay up in full or claim and retain the forfeit. As the schools had not suffered through the delay a motion to pay contractors in full was carried unanimously.

Nearly every school board in the United States has ordered a proper observation of Columbus day by the school children

## AN IMPORTANT RULING.

State School Commissioner Bradwell, of Georgia, issued a circular letter to teachers, which will create a stir. The letter embodies a synopsis of the law in the form of instructions and tells the teachers some things which they must do and some which they must not do. One of the things public school teachers are forbidden by law to teach is history. The law makers did not consider history an elementary branch and did not include it in the list of studies specifically named. Many teachers over the state, and probably the most of them have taught history. Under the strict letter of the law they are not entitled to pay for the pupils who studied history. And the same is true in the case of other studies.

Another effort will be made at the coming term of the General Assembly to secure a law which will make the school books uniform all over the state. Georgia's children buy \$250,000 worth of school books every year, and the total amount represented by school books in the state is estimated at \$800,000.

## NEW RULES BY THE BOARD.

At the meeting of the Dallas, Tex., school board the committee on rules reported changes in the rules as follows: Making the secretary's compensation \$3 per meeting; changing the date of the annual meeting from the second Tuesday in April to the third Monday in April; requiring a vote of two-thirds of the board to amend or repeal a rule; requiring unanimous consent for the suspension of a rule; all matters presented as new business to be referred without discussion, except by unanimous consent; prescribing the duties of the principal of the high school; making a violation of any of the rules by any principal punishable by temporary suspension or dismissal; pupils not to be permitted to leave school except in urgent cases or on the written request of parents or guardians. The changes were adopted.

A rule was amended so as to require all teachers to be in the schools thirty minutes before the opening of the schools.

## SCHOOL TAXES.

Helena, Mont., 1 mill.

Burlington, Kan., \$1.35 on \$100.

Chittenango, N. J., 62 cents on \$100.

The county tax rate of Council Bluffs, Ia., was apportioned on a basis of 28½ cents per pupil.

The superintendent was directed by the Tiffin, O., school board to purchase forty copies of "American History Stories," Vol. 1, for special reading in the schools.

*Look for Holiday Number!*



## THE SCHOOL BOARD ENJOINED.

An injunction was served on the board of school controllers "restraining the defendants, the school controllers of the city of Bradford, Pa., and their employees, the city superintendent and the teachers in said schools, from the distribution and use of a certain text book in arithmetic, entitled White's New Complete Arithmetic, in the schools of the city for the ensuing year."

The injunction was obtained by E. F. Normandie, agent of Ginn's Publishing Company, the publishers of the Wentworth arithmetic, which has been in use in the Bradford schools during the past three years.

The agent of the house of Ginn applied for an injunction to restrain the board from using the White book. In his affidavit he sets forth that the putting out of the Wentworth book from the Bradford schools will do the publishing firm he represents injury because of the effect it will have on future sales to other schools. He also avers that the adoption of the White arithmetic was not done according to law in that the vote of each controller was not recorded by the secretary and because the teachers of the schools were not notified to be present when a change of text books was discussed, which the act of legislature, providing the method of procedure in changing text books, requires.

The reasons assigned for the change were that the Wentworth is too difficult for the pupils in the fourth, fifth and sixth grades, and as a result the pupils do poor work in arithmetic. The new book was recommended by the superintendent, and copies were submitted to prominent educated persons who examined the books and pronounced in favor of the White.

## FREE TEXT BOOK NEWS.

On motion, in the Ashland, Wis., school board, the secretary was directed to correspond with school boards in those cities where free text books are in use, to ascertain all he can about the workings, cost per capita, etc., of the system.

A resolution was introduced at the Detroit school board meeting providing that the board purchase from retail book dealers such stock of text books as they have on hand, owing to the free text book plan, provided that they will sell out below wholesale rates. This was laid on the table.

At the meeting of the Lansford, Pa., school board Mr. Davies moved that the district furnish free text books, which was adopted. Book agent Mathias appeared and argued the merits of the

goods handled by E. H. Butler & Co. P. H. McCabe did not attend, but gave a price-list for the books of Ginn & Co. The Monroe Readers, and Butlers' Geography were then adopted. The latter takes the place of Mitchell's. All the other books remain.

At a meeting of the Wilmington township school board, New Castle, Pa., held recently, it was decided to furnish free text books, reading, spelling and copy books. The townships that are now furnishing a part of the text books free are: Neshannock, Hickory and Shenango. West New Castle boro and New Wilmington boro have also decided to furnish supplementary reading in the school. Su-

the effect that all school funds must be expended in aid of the schools only, and not for the benefit of the pupils. The matter of the school committee purchasing the books and selling them to the pupils at manufacturer's rates, and saving the pupils the margin of 16 2/3 per cent. now paid to retail dealers, was discussed but no action taken.

## HANDLING OF TEXT BOOKS.

The matter of handling the school books was brought up before the Akron, Ohio, School Board, and elicited some discussion. The clerk was instructed to relieve dealers of books they may have on hand that had gone out of use, and where an

exchange arrangement had been made with publishers the books are to be exchanged with them, otherwise the cash is to be paid for the books. The clerk was instructed to take security from all dealers except the regularly appointed agents, who might wish to handle the school books.

Superintendent Fraunfelder called attention to the fact that the Akron Board has been furnishing books for the outside pupils paying freight and expenses of same. Dealers are unable to distinguish between Akron school children and those from other districts so no remedy could be suggested.

Mr. Andrew called attention to the fact that the Akron Board was losing probably \$2,000 per year by handling the books themselves instead of letting the contract out to some dealers, as is done in Cleveland. The board pays the freight and must sell the books at cost while if the contract was let to some dealer, he would pay all expenses and the law would allow him to sell at 10 per cent. advance of original cost.

Bradbury's Eaton's series of arithmetics, including Cogswell's Lessons in Number, Bradbury & Emery's Academic Algebra and Messeroy's Bookkeeping were adopted at Bushnell, Ill. The same series were adopted at Hillsborough and Hampshire, Ill. The Macomb, Ill., Normal School adopted the Bradbury's Eaton's Practical Arithmetic. Cogswell's Lessons in number were adopted at Monmouth, Austin, Harvard, Ill., and Winona, Minn. Bradbury & Eaton's Academic Algebra was also adopted at Harvard, Ill.

A recommendation was received from the principals of the several schools that White's Revised System of Introductory Drawing be introduced in the course of study; that the system be first taken up in the Primary departments, at a cost not to exceed \$50 for each of the four schools. The recommendation was concurred in.



## PROMINENT NEW YORK SCHOOL OFFICIALS.

W. J. McClusky, Cohoes, N. Y.	Nat. W. Foster, Riverhead, N. Y.	Augustus M. McLeod, Phelps, N. Y.	Wm. Clark, Andes, N. Y.	John W. Carr, Port Henry, N. Y.
H. E. Bailey, Unadilla, N. Y.	John P. Haff, Trus., Amityville, N. Y.	A. J. Applebee, Wellsville, N. Y.	S. Fenver, E. Aurora, N. Y.	Geo. W. Allen, Brockport, N. Y.
Robert Cruikshank, Salem, N. Y.	David R. Fowler, Whitestone, N. Y.	Jared Barhite, Irvington on Hudson, N. Y.	Lorenzo Morris, Fredonia, N. Y.	Alonzo Bedell, Haverstraw, N. Y.
Geo. W. Seymour, Canton, N. Y.	Wm. S. Lattimer, Morrisville, N. Y.	J. R. Shea, Baldwinville, N. Y.	J. A. Tozier, Brockport, N. Y.	Thaddeus Moriarty, New York City.
	Geo. W. Scott, Gowanda, N. Y.	Wm. Witherstine, Herkimer, N. Y.	J. H. Noonan, Mt. Morris, N. Y.	M. H. Mills, Mt. Morris, N. Y.

perintendent Watson says, that in all probability all text books in the county would be furnished free in a few years.

The plan of supplying free text books in the public schools will not be carried out at Bellevue, Ohio, on account of its illegality. City Attorney Herold informed the committee of the whole of the town trustees that it was clearly illegal, as a decision had been rendered in Franklin county to





FRONT ELEVATION

## NINTH DISTRICT SCHOOL.

The accompanying illustration shows the main front of the Ninth district school now in course of erection at Milwaukee. The plans were submitted in public competition with four other plans and selected as the best. The building is 103 feet on front and 75 feet on side. The basement built of stone and the upper stories of best Milwaukee brick and covered by slate roof. The basement contains separate playrooms and closets for boys and girls, and large fuel rooms and heating apparatus. On the first and second floors there are eight large class rooms, about 25x34, each lighted from two sides and well heated and ventilated. Further a fine principal's room, 13x22; teachers' room, 19x21; and library, 19x21. On the third floor in the center of the building is located a large exhibition hall, 32x66, and 20 feet high. The floors are of maple; class-room windows sliding blinds. The building is heated and ventilated by the Fuller-Warren system. Plans by Rau & Kirsch, architects, Milwaukee, Wis. Appropriation, \$35,000; contracts \$29,952, exclusive of architects and superintendents' fees.

## SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

The Marathon, N. Y., board of education will place slate black boards in all school rooms.

The Indianapolis, Ind., school board awarded the contract for school desks to the U. S. School Furniture Co.

The Mt. Vernon, N. Y. board of education will have 500 copies of the annual report printed at 70 cents per page.

The Fremont, O., school board awarded the contract for 250 desks to the United States School Furniture Co.

W. A. Choate & Co., of Albany, were awarded the contract for furnishing 135 single automatic desks for the new building.

The Joliet school board pays W. A. Olmstead 74 cents per square yard for new black board, and \$1.10 per square yard for repair work.

The Pennsylvania school law provides that school directors shall not be agents for text books and supplies for the use of public schools.

The new Oak Park school house is furnished with black boards by the Western School Supply Co., and with desks by the U. S. School Furniture Co.

The Jenkins township school directors, Scranton, Pa., awarded contract to furnish new school to the U. S. School Furniture Co., through P. E. Flood, of Ashley, Pa.

Attorney Bauble reported to the Detroit school board that the attorney of the Central School Supply Co. had notified him that they would fight the school desk contract to the bitter end. The board authorized Mr. Bauble to fight back just as bitter.

Secretary Pennell was requested by the Brainerd, Minn., school board to notify teachers that no water or oil is to be used on the blackboards hereafter, and request them to use nothing but the erasers.

The communication received by the Bay City, Mich., board of education of the Tribune offering to print proceedings of board for one year for \$25 was received and referred to the finance committee.

On motion the bid of the U. S. Furniture Co., to furnish desks necessary for seating five departments for the sum of \$804.37 was accepted by the Ashland, Wis., school board.

The Salt Lake City school board committee on school work reported the music books and charts bought for the schools at this term as follows:

Thirty of the first series of charts at \$6.75 each, \$202.50; Twenty-five of the second series at \$6.25 each, 168.75; One hundred and fifteen pitch pipes at 20 cents, \$23.00; Seventy Mason's first reader at 21 cents, \$14.70; Seventy Mason's second reader at 33 cents, \$23.10; One hundred Independent National readers for high school, \$58.00; Thirty Tilden's hand book of music lessons at 25 cents, \$7.50; Total, \$497.55.

In drawing books: Eighty elementary drawings at 60 cents, \$48.00; Fifty drawings simplified, 60 cents, \$32.50; Total, \$80.50.

For high school: Ten Colton's Latin primers. Twenty Milnes' algebras. Ten English composers.

The supply committee of the Toledo, O., school board reported the following choice from bids submitted for the furnishing of supplies for the year: Pens—604 and 404, 48 and 39 cents, F. R. Frey & Co.

Trest drawing pencils—Equally divided between Eagle and Dixon brand half; half Brown, Eager & Hull, \$2.70; one-half Dixon to Blade Printing & Paper company, \$2.50.

Writing pencils—Dixon Metropolitan, Blade Printing & Paper company, at \$1.50 gross.

Slate pencils—Eagle 947, F. R. Frey & Co., \$8.50 gross; American 497, F. R. Frey & Co., \$8.25 gross.

Writing paper—Legal Cap Spencerian, half Frey & Co., half to Blade Printing & Paper company, \$1.96 ream, Spencerian \$2.16.

Prang Education company, 10 cents per large package, 5 cents small package.

## WHAT THEY PAY FOR SUPPLIES.

The committee on supplies of the Wichita, Kans., school board reported that it had advertised and received bids for furnishing of supplies for the coming school year and recommend that the Wichita Book company be awarded the contract for the following:

20 dozen brooms, 26-lb, peaked shoulders, tied three times, at.....\$ 1.85

6 Webster's Int. Dictionaries, indexed at.....	8.50
6,000 envelopes, No. 6, No. 1 stock at.....	7.50
2 dozen slates at.....	.85
And to the Standard Ink and Mucilage works, 80 gallons, more or less, good non-corrosive ink at.....	.49
And to the Hyde & Humble Stationary company the following:	
15 gross small penholders at.....	\$ .80
7 dozen 1st to 6th Readers at.....	30.24
300 gross Gillott's 604 pens at.....	.54
12 dozen blackboard erasers at.....	.70
30 gross Prang's M. lead pencils at.....	2.35
10 lbs rubber erasers at.....	.62
40 gross slate pencils at.....	.61
3 lbs rubber bands at.....	1.65
2 dozen floor brushes at.....	9.00
12 dozen tin cups at.....	.20
3 reams super note.....	.90
4 dozen feather dusters at.....	3.00
16 6x12 feet Standard bunting flags at.....	5.20
2 6x6½ feet procession flags at.....	3.25
200 extra official letter size ink tabs at.....	14.00
300 assorted ink pads at.....	5.00
13 dozen 2 oz mucilage at.....	.27
100 reams single ruled 16-lb. foolscap paper at.....	2.00
100 reams double ruled 16-lb. foolscap paper at.....	2.20

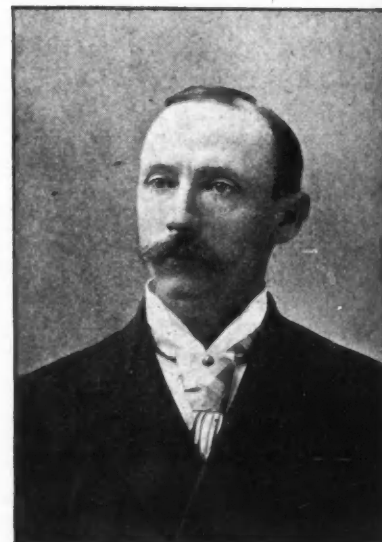
The Teachers Committee of Rochester, N. J. Board of Education will subject candidates for principalship to a competitive examination.

## T. C. NORTHCOTT.

The subject of this sketch entered the business of warming and ventilating of schools houses as an employee of Isaac D. Smead & Co., Toledo, Ohio. Upon serving the required length of time prescribed by the associated offices, and upon obtaining a certificate from Mr. Smead as to his qualifications, he was admitted to membership in the association as warming and ventilating engineer. This was in 1884. In 1885 he established the Elmira office in connection with the Smead association. In 1890 he purchased Mr. Smead's interest in the Elmira office, and since that time has been sole proprietor of the business in that territory.

The office, however, has retained its association with other Smead offices, and the engine work continues to be conducted along the lines of the Smead system.

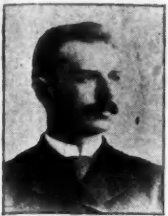
Mr. Northcott is a native of Illinois forty-seven years of age and is a man of admirable qualities. In his business relations he has always been found honorable and trustworthy, and has won the confidence of all the many school boards with whom he has dealt.



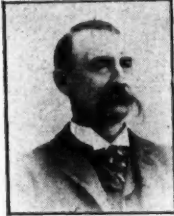
T. C. NORTHCOTT.

Smead Warming and Ventilating Co.  
Elmira, N. Y.





John B. Merrill,  
Woodhaven, N. J.



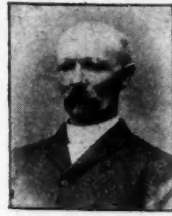
Dr. J. D. C. Hoit,  
Yates City, Ill.



J. G. Leslie,  
Jefferson City, Mo.



L. O. Dale,  
Wabash, Ind.



J. F. Shanklin,  
Rome, Ga.



E. Dikeman,  
Goshen, N. Y.



M. T. Dodge,  
East Saginaw, Mich.



Wm. M. Davis,  
Brooklyn, N. Y.



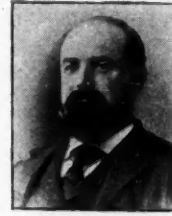
J. W. Kirtland, Sec'y,  
Lake View, Mich.



Chas. O. Rudolph,  
Las Vegas, N. M.



Sam. W. White,  
Supt. Garfield Co., Colo.



S. L. Frogge,  
Hopkinsville, Ky.



Dr. L. A. Howard,  
Litchfield, Mich.



J. S. Crawford,  
Atlanta, Ga.



W. F. Hoch,  
Freemansburg, Pa.



Chas. B. Clinton,  
New York.



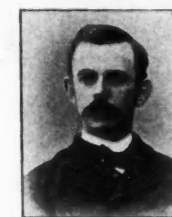
Helga C. Wilborg,  
Minneapolis, Minn.



Geo. N. Holey,  
Orange, N. J.



Mrs. A. H. Lowrie,  
Elgin, Ill.



J. W. Thomas,  
Abbottstown, Pa.



J. D. Budeing,  
Faribault, Minn.



H. McGeyner,  
Newark, N. J.



John Moore,  
Crookston, Minn.



P. McLeod,  
Hutchinson, Minn.



Laura F. Mayhew,  
Marcy, N. Y.



W. A. Hubbard,  
Carrollton, Ill.



Thomas Munn,  
Bay City, Mich.



W. R. Weaver,  
Bradford, Pa.



E. J. Clark,  
Winnebago, Ill.



W. H. Eichhorn,  
Bluffton, Ind.



Mrs. Essex,  
Lamar, Mo.



Wm. I. Perkins,  
Bismark, N. D.



Mary A. Riley,  
Berlin, N. Y.



Lucian L. Shedden,  
Plattsburg, N. Y.



Ans. Retherford,  
Anderson, Ind.



Will O. Hallenbeck,  
Linwood, Ind.



Max Herbst,  
Covington, Ky.



L. A. Henderson,  
Indian Springs, Mo.



Miss Katie Warthen,  
Syracuse, Kansas.



S. C. Davidson,  
Grant City, Mo.



W. W. Screws,  
Montgomery, Ala.



R. D. Miller,  
Petersburg, Ill.



J. W. Bird,  
Menominee, Mich.



W. E. Norton,  
Bridgeport, Conn.



C. R. Taylor,  
Streator, Ill.



John Power,  
Escanaba, Mich.



W. M. Glenn, Sec'y,  
Tribune, Kans.



Dr. M. S. Clark,  
Youngstown, O.



Austin Votam,  
Amado, Cal.



Wm. R. Kirm,  
Reading, Pa.



J. C. Creith,  
Evart, Mich.



A. L. Webster,  
Danville, Ill.



W. W. Montgomery,  
Red Oak, Ia.



P. M. Condit,  
Delta, Colo.



Rev. A. Hussey,  
Northampton, Mass.



Alex. Cudmore,  
St. Louis, Mo.



## IOWA SCHOOLS AT THE FAIR.

A meeting was held at Des Moines, in the office of State Superintendent Knoepfler, where he, J. W. Jarnagin, member of the Columbian commission, who has general oversight of the expenditure of funds for the educational exhibit, and a large number of prominent school men met to consider plans for making the Iowa educational exhibit take some tangible form. The commission offers premium to the amount of a few hundred dollars towards creating a good exhibit at Cedar Rapids this winter in connection with the State Teachers' association. Schools entering into competition for these premiums will have the right to revise and improve their exhibitions and contributions to the Columbian exhibit. Some of the questions of importance decided at this meeting were the matter of selecting paper of uniform size and grade, to be used by all exhibitors of written work, giving exhibitors the right to reject 25 per cent of the work of any class, and submit only the work of the majority; making Des Moines the depository of all work designed for the fair; where the least desirable will be sifted out before final shipment to Chicago.

The following classification and premium list were adopted and will afford an approximate guide in the preparation of work:

## GENERAL EXHIBITS.

1. Best exhibit of country school work from any county, \$15.
2. Best exhibit from any country school, \$15; second best, \$10.
3. Best exhibit from any town or city, \$25; second best, \$10.
4. Best exhibit of school work of one pupil, \$10.

## WRITTEN WORK.

1. Best collection of examination papers in United States history, physiology, geography, and arithmetic, \$15.
2. Best collection of examination papers in any one branch, \$10.
3. Best collection of letters or compositions from any one class, \$15.
4. Best condensations of a fifty-word exercise into a telegram, \$5.

## DRAWING.

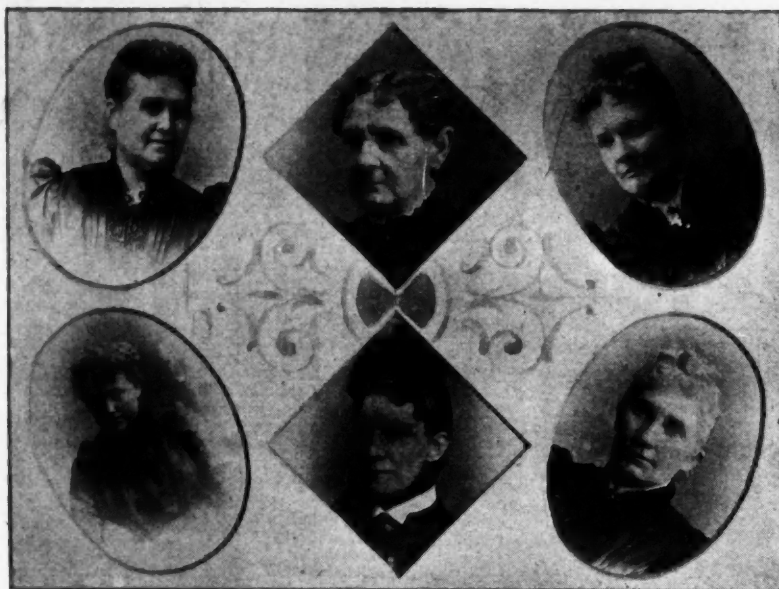
1. Best set of illustrative drawings from any class in any branch not to exceed four by the same pupil, \$10; second best, \$5.
2. Best collection of free hand drawings from any school, not to exceed one from each pupil, \$10; second best, \$5.
3. Best collection of original designs from any school, not more than one from the same pupil, \$10; second best, \$5.
4. Best collective exhibit of drawing from any school, not more than one from the same pupil, \$20; second best, \$10.

## APPARATUS.

1. Best collection of illustrative apparatus made by the pupils of any school, \$10.
2. Best chart or other graphic presentation of schemes or methods of work used by any teacher, \$10; second best \$5. Same by superintendent, \$10; second best, \$5.
3. Best graphic scheme of statistical information concerning any district, \$10.

## PHOTOGRAPHY.

1. Best collection of photographs of schools in working order, \$10.
2. Best collection of photographs of school buildings and grounds, \$10.



PROMINENT LADY SCHOOL OFFICIALS.

L. F. Tinsley, Prin.,  
Minneapolis, Minn.  
Miss Mary E. Burt,  
Chicago, Ill.

Elizabeth Smith Kerr,  
North Collins, N. Y.  
Mrs. H. D. Cox,  
LeSueur, Minn.

Mrs. E. R. Smith, Pres.,  
LeSueur, Minn.  
Miss Phebe L. Elliott,  
Lincoln, Neb.

3. Best collection of photographs illustrating courses and methods, \$10.
4. Best display from a manual training school, \$15.

## WANT AN "IMPARTIAL HISTORY."

Capt. P. A. Smith appeared before the Davidson County, Tenn., School Directors at Nashville and stated that he was appointed a committee by the Frank Cheatham Bivouac to come before the directors in the interest of an impartial history to be taught in the schools. He did not wish his children to be taught that he was a traitor and fought against the best government the world ever saw nor did he favor some histories written by Southern men, in which they record that the Southern army whipped in every battle and then surrendered. He favored some impartial history and he therefore offered the following:

*Resolved*, That a committee of five be appointed to confer with like committees from the South in regard to a school history of the United States to be used in our public schools, this committee to report progress from time to time to the board.

Mr. John Overton said the city schools used Hansen's history and he was informed that this was a much more impartial history than the Eclectic, which is used in the country schools. We would therefore move that Hansen's history be adopted.

Mr. Smith said he was not acquainted with Hansen's history, but he did not favor this change; he thought it best to keep the Eclectic until the war was reached, and then he would favor taking up Mrs. Snyder's history.

It was resolved to make a change but the selection of a new book left with the committee.

The text book committee of the Wellington, Kas., school board made a report recommending the adoption of the following text books: Myers' General History, Eliot & Storer's Chemistry, Hill's Rhetoric, Wentworth's School Algebra, Wentworth's Plane and Solid Geometry, Brooks' Elementary Arithmetic, Brooks' New Written Arithmetic, Ward's Letter Writing and Business Forms and Roubenshaw's Copy Books. Adopted.

Superintendent Chalmers informed the Grand Rapids, Mich., school board that he desired Montgomery's history to be adopted as the standard text book. He said if the board did not order this book he would recommend Barnes' history, but he desired Montgomery's and wanted it quick, as history had been taught with no text books.

## SCHOOL SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT.

The Albany, N. Y., school board will introduce the Fuller & Warren system of heating in one of the new school buildings.

The Omaha board of education awarded contracts for heating two schools to the Fuller & Warren Co., at \$2,870.00 each.

The school boards of Utica, N. Y., Duluth, Minn., Newark, N. J., Chicago, Ill., and Ottumwa, Ia., placed their orders for school desks with the U. S. School Furniture Co.

Isaac D. Smead & Co. were awarded the contract for the introduction of the Smead system of warming, ventilating and dry closets into the large St. Mary's academy, at Columbus, O.

The United States government has placed with the United States School Furniture Company contracts for the supply of school desks for the government Indian schools scattered throughout the country.

Bids received by the Elizabeth, N. J., board of education, for a heater were as follows: Walter P. Dunn \$1,735.00; Edward T. Haggerty Co., \$1,710.00; Macknet & Keneley, \$1,575.00; Baker, Smith & Co., \$1,570.00.

The special committee of the Parsons, Kan., board of education, on heating and ventilating, presented by its chairman, Mr. Adams, a written report recommending the Smead system for the proposed new high school building. Report was accepted.

The St. Louis school board purchased blackboards at the following prices:

Blackboards at 26c per sq. ft.; Liquid slating on old work at 15c per sq. yd.; Liquid slating on prepared ground at 18c per sq. yd.; Liquid slating on XXXX manilla paper at 35c per sq. yd.; Liquid slating on woodwork at 20c per sq. yd.; Veneer blackboards at 20 cents.

The Albany, N. Y., school board notified the Electrical Signal Clock Company that permission will be granted to place one of their clocks in the High School on trial for six months provided they state distinctly their price before the clock is placed in the building and on the further condition that this Board will not purchase the clock unless it gives perfect satisfaction both in its price and its workings.

The factory of the Union School Furniture Company, Battle Creek, Mich., was completely destroyed by fire on the night of the 22d inst. The loss is complete, all merchandise having been destroyed as well as the buildings. The foundry was partially damaged by fire the night before. The general belief is that both fires were the work of an incendiary. If this be so there can be little encouragement offered to the men whose capital was invested in that enterprise to rebuild in view of the hostility that has been manifested toward that Company on the part of the workmen who failed in their strike at the Company's works something over a year ago.

The Chicago Board of Education received a communication from the Central School Supply House, calling the attention of the Board to the improvements made by the publishers in the "Teachers' Anatomical Aid," designed for the purpose of teaching Physiology and Hygiene and the evil effects of alcohol and narcotics upon the human system. The Chart has already been adopted by the Board, but they desired to call attention to the several changes which had been made in the charts, and asked the Board to examine the same. The communication was referred to the Committee on School Management.



## TEXT-BOOKS ADOPTED.

The Albany school board adopted Myer's History of Rome as a text book in the high school.

The Rock Island, Ill., board substituted Barnes' History of the United States for Swinton's.

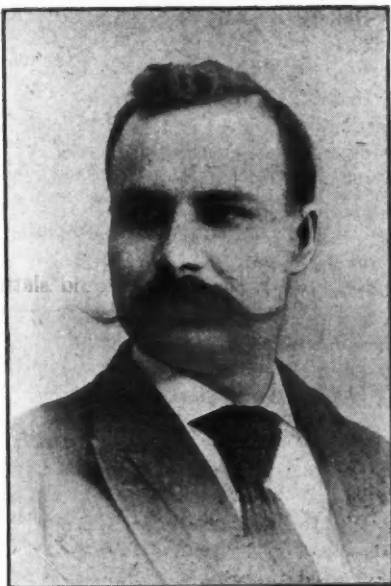
The Galesburg, Ill., school board adopted Kingley's work on natural history for the High school.

Collar's Latin Composition and Mayer's General History were adopted for the High School by the New Haven, Conn., board of education.

A resolution was adopted by the Findlay, O., school board to change Latin books next year in the High school to Harper & Miller's Virgil and Harper G. Tallman's Caesar.

Agents McCabe, Flint and Mathias appeared before the Summit Hill, Pa., school board and made a few remarks on the merits of the books they were representing. The board then adopted the Barnes' Readers in place of Appleton and Eggleston.

The Sugar Grove, O., board of education considered the question of adopting language lessons in their course of study, P. R. Wolfe representing Ginn & Co., of Boston, and S. J. Wolfe, of Lancaster, representing the American Book Co. of Cincinnati. After fully discussing the matter, it was fully agreed by the board to adopt the entire publications of the American Book Co.



L. BROWN, A. M.

Prin. Sherman Collegiate Institute, Moriah, N. Y.

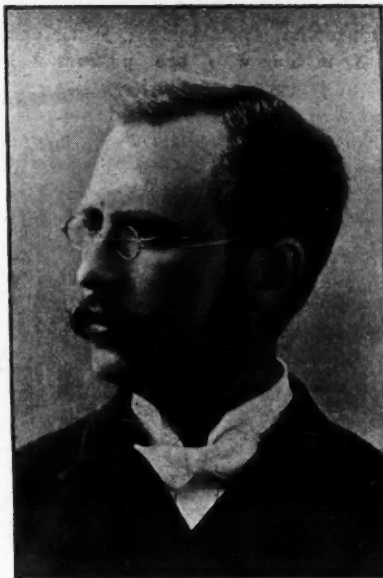
A motion to adopt Pleam's Book of Exercises in place of the Bible was the cause of considerable discussion in the Harrisburg, Pa., school board. A compromise was effected by the adoption of a resolution "That hereafter five minutes of each school morning be devoted to devotional exercises in the schools; five minutes to reading the Bible; five minutes to reading Pleam's exercises and five minutes to song. Any teacher violating this rule to be dismissed for misdemeanor."

## A HIGH SCHOOL COMMITTEE REPORT.

The committee appointed by the Toledo, O., School Board to alter the course of study in the high school as to conform with the requirements set forth by colleges as a preparation, submitted the following report, which was adopted:

To the Board of Education:

GENTLEMEN: Your committee respectfully recommends that the study in the high school be amended to include one year of additional work for those preparing for college, or wishing a more extended course than is offered at present. This course is appended to this report and is recommended by the superintendent of schools, and principal of high school, as all that is necessary. This will involve no additional teaching force, or causes



CHAS. G. ROOT,

School Commissioner, Waterbury, Conn.

any extra expense. The committee also recommend that the high school text book, psychology, be changed from Hills' to Baldwin's psychology, the change involving only about twenty-five copies.

Respectfully,

F. W. EVERSMAN,

H. A. SCHLINGMAN,

Committee.

Classical—Algebra, Latin, physiology, botany, English (two hours per week).

Geometry, Latin, general history, English (two hours per week).

Latin, civil government, constitutional history, first half; English history, second half; Greek, French or German.

Latin with Roman history, Greek with Greek history, French or German, algebra and trigonometry or physics.

The plan would add only one year of Latin to the list of studies already in the High school.

## SCHOOL BOOK QUESTION.

Heath & Co. brought suit by injunction at Sedalia, Mo., to restrain the Pettis county school board from using any grammar except "Hyde's Practical Lessons in English," which the publishers contracted with the school commissioners to furnish exclusively. Heath & Co. decline to permit the use of any grammar in the school where their book is used.



ALFRED H. WRIGHT,

Member School Board, Putnam, Conn.

## SOME CHANGES MADE.

M. Freeman, of the committee on course of study and text books of the Chillicothe, Ohio, school board reported that the board had a stock of Joyns-Meissinger German grammars and readers on hand, and recommended their adoption.

He reported that Norman's first and second and Bettel's French grammar had been sanctioned by the committee.

The use of Prang's Complete Course of Form Study & Drawing, instead of the present system was approved, if the Prang company would exchange the new books for the old ones on hand.

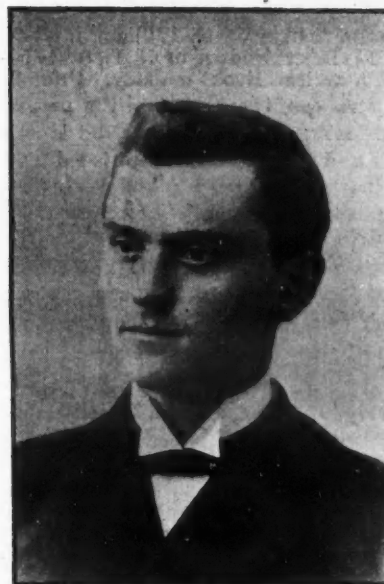
The Creamer scientific system of writing was also approved.

As entirely new books will be needed under this system of writing, the chairman of the committee on supplies was ordered to notify the Peerless company to make no more books than they had already made. These could be sold the scholars, at a small price, for blank books, for any purpose.

The report was accepted.

## MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The Chicago board of education received a committee report stating that they had had under consideration the question of heat regulating and heat



T. J. IRWIN,

Secy School Board, Wichita, Kans.

indicating devices, and that after a thorough investigation of the subject the committee deemed it wise to test the merits of the Butz Heat Indicating Device in the Brennan and the Keith school building, said device to be subjected to a test for a period of six months, and if found satisfactory said company is to receive the sum of \$450 for each building, one-half to be paid in three months and the other half in six months; should the test not prove satisfactory said company is to remove the device from the buildings at their own expense.

The board of supervisors, acting under the advice of the district attorney, has decided not to recognize the San Diego city board of education as a legal body, and have, therefore, refused their petition for making a levy for school tax in San Diego city. Unless some way out of the dilemma can be arranged, the High school will close inside of a month.

The indications are that the Fire Commissioners and the members of the board of education will soon engage in a legal battle, the latter not having complied with the law in placing fire escapes on school houses.

Mr. Adam, as chairman of the Indianapolis school board committee on hygiene, suggested that steps should be taken to disinfect school buildings as a cholera precaution. The suggestion was referred to the committee.



## BOOK NOTICES AND REVIEWS.

By W. H. BEACH.

HOME AND SCHOOL TRAINING, By Hiram Orcutt, L. L. D., Boston, Thompson, Brown & Co. Price \$1.00.

The experience of more than forty years in educational work ought to qualify one to say things that younger teachers might well heed. The success of the author was marked, from his first school to his last. A proof of this is the large number of his students who have become eminent in careers of usefulness and honor. What he has written in this unpretentious book covers, briefly perhaps, and yet quite completely, the entire work of education. There is added a sketch of his experiences.

A man of physical vigor, endowed with a vigorous mind, an aptness to teach, a heart full of sympathy for pupils and teachers and parents, a veteran in the work, his views deserve attention. There are many ideas about education brought forward in these later days that are called "new," some of those who bring them forward may call the ideas and ways of the author of this book old-fashioned,—entirely out of date. But we predict that they will be recognized as true and essential principles, embodying the genuine spirit of education, when much of the bric-a-brac of some of our modern educational reformers shall have had its day and disappeared.

HIGH SCHOOL ALGEBRA. By William J. Milne, Ph. D., L. L. D. President of N. Y., State Normal College, American Book Company. Price \$1.00.

The greatest care is apparent in the preparation of this text book. The definitions and statements are concise and clear. The student is led by series of questions to see every principle before the principle itself is stated. The exercises and problems are varied and abundant. Exercises for review are frequent. The general arrangement is excellent. The book is a revision and enlargement of "Milne's Inductive Algebra" and is adapted to all the requirements of high school and academies.

LESSONS IN ZOOLOGY; COMMON ANIMAL FORM. By Claribel Gilman, Boston, New England Publishing Company. Price 50 cts.

A very readable and suggestive little book treating of the sponge, coral, common shell fish and insects. It is well illustrated. It does not tell all there is to be told about these forms of life, but creates the wish that the author had told more. It is a good beginning for primary classes in a very interesting line of study.

A SUPPLEMENTARY FIRST READER. By Rebecca D. Rickoff. American Book Company. Price 25 cts.

There are very few men who can teach primary classes as well as women can. Then why cannot women write better primary books than men can? There is very little of the stereotyped material for Primary Readers in this little book. There is something new and fresh about it. There is a naturalness about it that marks the author as one especially fitted to teach primary classes. Teachers will find here many little points and suggestions that will be an assistance in interesting the little folks, and getting them to read these lessons, not in the mechanical, unthinking way that is too common, but with naturalness and ease.

ILLUSTRATED LESSONS FOR THE KINDERGARTEN AND PRIMARY SCHOOL, WITH PAPER FOLDING, Boston, New England Publishing Company. Price 25 cts.

These lessons are some well written papers by William E. Sheldon and others experienced in Kindergarten work. The first and longest paper is concerning the principles and use of the system in the proper development of the senses and the mental faculties of children and makes mention of the best Kindergarten literature. The other papers explain the occupations and use of the "gifts."

THE COMPLETE MUSIC READER. By Charles E. Whiting, Boston, D. C. Heath & Co. Price 85 cents.

The author was formerly teacher of music in the

Boston public schools, and ought to know what the schools need in this direction. The book has been referred to several professional musicians and teachers of music who are presumed to be competent to judge of its merits. Their opinion is uniformly favorable. The exercises are well arranged, forming a complete elementary course for high schools, normal schools and seminaries. There are two- three- and four-part songs, "anthems of moderate difficulty," easy hymn tunes and patriotic songs.

Good music is a wonderful help in the schools, and the appearance of this book leads one to believe that it will give an impetus to the study of this accomplishment.

THE SCARLET LETTER, NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE John B. Alden, New York. Price 20 cts.

A cheap edition of this standard American novel in neat, compact, cloth binding. The type is small but clear and the quality of the paper reasonably good. It is a hopeful sign when standard literature can be obtained at such low prices.

HERODOTUS, GEORGE C. SWAYNE, M. S. John Alden, New York. Price 10 cts.

One of the "Ancient Classics for English Readers." The paper, type and cloth binding are good. It is a neat and attractive little volume. Those who are able to possess and read the complete works of the "Father of History" will not need this, and yet they would be interested in it. The style in which this account of the historian and his writings is given indicates that the author is a finished classical scholar as well as a graceful writer of English.

WISPS OF WIT AND WISDOM; OR KNOWLEDGE IN A NUTSHELL. Albert P. Southwick, A. M. A. Lovell & Co., New York. Price \$1.00.

Answers to 601 queries on all sorts of subjects,—historical, literary, mythological, political, and curious. The questions are not of an idle character and the answers evince a vast amount of research, or ready knowledge, and are given with good humor and a spicy freshness. It is an entertaining book, full of musical and often very valuable information. There are condensed, pithy paragraphs that are more suggestive than some large books that we have read.

LINDERFELT'S DEPRADATION POLKA. Music by F. Hensler, Sr. Words by Carla Steinweg.

The text is based upon the crime of Milwaukee's public librarian who proved an embezzler and was acquitted.

## ITEMS ON JANITORS.

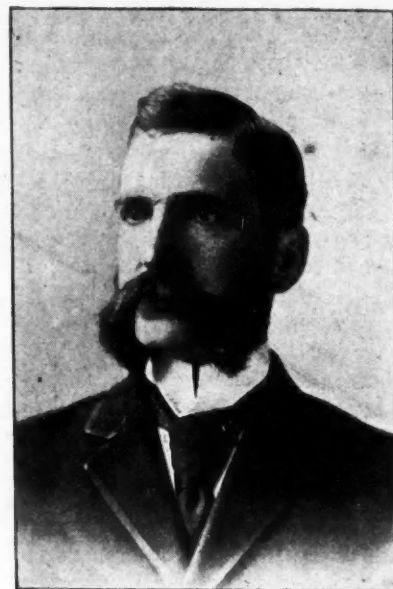
The school directors of Barry, Ill., have decided to build a good house for the janitor at the school house.

The Buffalo, N. Y. School Board in view of the cholera scare has issued a circular to all janitors in reference to the sanitary condition of school houses.

The Omaha School Board finds that it costs in Omaha \$3.21 per pupil for janitors, while in Milwaukee it costs but \$1.19 per pupil; in Kansas City, \$1.40, and in Minneapolis \$1.98.

Supt. Page stated to the Ogden, Utah, School Board that heretofore it had been customary for the janitors of the city school buildings to receive one-half months pay for cleaning up the buildings at the end of the school year. He had made a decision that the janitors should do this work without any extra compensation.

At the meeting of the Elizabeth, N. J., Board of Education a resolution was introduced by Commissioner Sayre: That the committee on Heating, Ventilation and Cleaning be and they are hereby directed to have placed in each of the schools a sufficient number of fire pails or buckets; said pails to be properly marked and put in convenient places for use. It shall be the duty of the janitor to see that the pails are kept filled with water and ready for use during school hours.—Adopted.



PROF. G. H. REED,  
Principal, Waukesha, Wis.

## TEXT BOOK ADOPTIONS.

The Rock Island, Ill., school board adopted the Synthetic Pollard System of reading for the primary grades.

The Aurora, Ill., East Side school board agreed that the Powell & Todd Readers from 1 to 4 and the Harper Readers from 1 to 4 shall take the place of the Swinton Readers now in use, when a change of books by the entire class becomes necessary.

Commissioner Webb gave notice before the Syracuse, N. Y., board of education that at the next meeting he would move for the adoption of Hendrick's "Brief History of New York State," and Arthur Gilman's "First steps in English Literature," for use in the High school.

## BOOKS OR NO BOOKS.

At the meeting of the Bay City, Mich., school Board Superintendent Smith recommended that the committee on text books be authorized to purchase books for the teachers' reference library in the training school at an expense not to exceed \$50, and this also created discussion.

Mr. Stoddard said the teachers were employed to impart the knowledge which they possessed to the pupils. The board had no right and was not supposed to buy them books.

Miss Armstrong said she differed with Mr. Stoddard. If good teachers must be had they should be furnished with facilities for obtaining advanced knowledge, and it is certainly poor policy to bring teachers from foreign places. She said reference books were furnished in other cities, and it would keep up the schools of this city if such example was followed. Matter postponed.

## AN EDITOR "SPEAKS HIS MIND."

The September number of the American School Board Journal, published in Milwaukee, by Wm. G. Bruce, is at hand. It contains valuable information for all members of the school boards.

It is the only journal devoted entirely to the decisions and work of school officials. It contains information from all parts of the United States, and also a large number of fine engravings of noted public school educators.

Every school official who reads this excellent educational journal will be the better fitted to deal wisely with the perplexing problems connected with our public school system.

"The best methods of heating and ventilating, text-books, prices adopted, school law decisions, models of school buildings, and salaries of teachers" are ably and thoroughly discussed.—*Elgin Daily News*.



FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The Findlay (O.) School Board received a request from the Ohio Commissioner to the World's Fair to send in photographs of the school buildings. Referred to Mr. Nichols with power to act.

An application was received by the Duluth, Minn., school board, asking that photographs and plans of the High school be sent to the secretary of the Minnesota educational exhibit at the World's Fair. They will be sent as requested.

At the meeting of the Akron, O., school board, S. U. Cook, representative of the Columbus Educational Publishing Company, wanted to present the pupils with blank World Fair tablets, containing advertising matter on the covers, or to sell them to the board for 10 cents each without the advertisement. Referred to the committee on text books.

Twenty-five thousand school children in the city of New York have volunteered to march in the parade at the Columbus Celebration in October. The Art Committee has decided to have the city illuminated on the night of Oct. 11th, and prizes, in the shape of gold, silver and bronze medals, will also be awarded for the best decoration and illumination of hotels, clubs, business houses and dwellings, in separate classes.

The Akron, O., school board received a communication from the World's Fair commissioner, D. J. Ryan, stated that the Board of Managers were to make an exhibit of the style of architecture of some of the principal buildings of the state, and asked for photographs of some of Akron's school buildings, photos to be 8x10 inches of interior as well as exterior arrangement, unmounted and accompanied by descriptions. A communication stated that only certain important cities had been invited to contribute and hoped the matter would be attended to. Referred.

The report of the World's Fair Committee of the St. Louis School Board, in which a synopsis of the work already accomplished was outlined and a statement of finances submitted, which is as follows: Total receipts to September 1, \$7,933.04; total expenditures to September 1, \$3,443.51; cash in treasury, \$4,489.53; bills not yet paid and outstanding, \$244.81, leaving an actual balance of \$4,244.72.

Professor O. T. Corson, State School Commissioner, issued a circular of information and suggestions regarding the preparation of Ohio's industrial exhibit for the Columbian Exposition and the observance of Columbus Day in the schools of the state. The first part gives the rules govern-



THE SCHOOL BOARD OF DENISON, TEXAS.

D. I. Brumbaugh.  
W. P. Peck.

N. H. L. Decker.  
E. S. Walton.

ing county exhibits in each county not later than February 1, 1893, the work to be divided into four classes: Work of sub-district schools, including all schools of less than three teachers; graded schools of village and special districts; graded schools of cities and high schools. It is directed that all work must be prepared by the pupils themselves and handed to the teachers, who shall place it in the hands of the County Committee to be arranged at the county exhibit. Maps of different states and counties, and especially the county in which the pupil lives, should be drawn, and the best selected by the committee for the Columbian Exposition. Other work, such as modeling in clay, putty, designing in colors, will be accepted. It is suggested that local committees arrange to furnish a complete collection of the different minerals, stones, fossils, woods, flowers, etc., in each county. These can be used in the county exhibit and afterwards forwarded to Columbus and sent to Chicago.

THE BOARD TESTS THE COAL.

The special committee appointed by the Detroit school board to examine the quality of coal now being delivered by the Goff-Kirby Company, of Cleveland, report that they caused careful test to be made of the coal, and of the coal furnished by O. W. Shipman & Co. last year, the tests being made in the Farrand School furnace by three of the oldest and most experienced janitors in the service of the board in the manner prescribed by your committee. The result of the test was as follows:

Five hundred pounds of coal furnished by O. W. Shipman & Co., lasted six hours and thirty-eight minutes, the consumption being at the rate of 1.256 pounds per minute, while 500 pounds of the Goff Kirby coal lasted but four hours and forty-three minutes, the consumption being the rate of 1.1767 pounds per minute. To have maintained the fire

with the Goff-Kirby Company's coal for six hours and thirty-eight minutes would have consumed 703 pounds of coal, and this at \$5.08 per ton would cost \$1.78, while 500 pounds of the Shipman coal at \$5.58 per ton, the price offered for this year, would cost \$1.39. This shows a difference in favor of the Shipman coal of 39 cents on one-quarter of a ton, or \$1.56 per ton.

The conclusion of the committee is that the coal delivered by the Goff-Kirby Company does not come up to the requirements of the best quality of anthracite coal, as specified in the board's specifications. The report is signed by Samuel Hargreaves, Jr., William Voigt, Jr., David Ferguson.

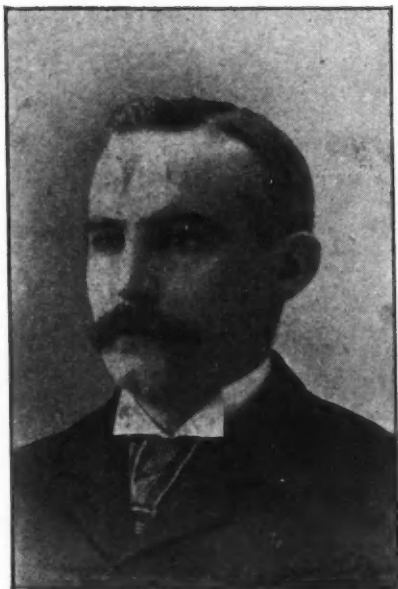
Gage's Elements of Physics was adopted by the Iowa City, Ia., school board as the text book used heretofore. Physics was dropped out of the course of study and reinstated recently.

The Akron, O., school board refused to enter into a contract with Henry Holt & Co., of New York to furnish books for the next five years.

A COUNTRY SCHOOL HOUSE.

The accompanying cut is a good perspective of the new school house that is being built in District No. 5, Town of Lake, Wisconsin. The basement is of stone, covering an area of 46 x 48 feet, is high and well-lighted, affording two fine play rooms for the children, aside from the fuel and furnace rooms. These basement rooms are easy of access both from the interior and exterior of the building. The main entrance to the first story of the building is sheltered by a closed porch containing the steps to the hall. One large class room seating seventy-five children occupies the first floor. The second story is reached by two wide stairways and the floor is divided into two apartments with 35 seats each. Separate wardrobes for boys and girls are provided each room and other accommodations are strictly first-class. The stairs have been planned so as to make the ascent of children as easy as possible, each flight being divided by broad platforms half way up the flight. The tower room has an open stairway leading to it from the second story hall and will be used as a committee room.

The floors are all of hardwood and all the rooms are wainscotted, and the structure will be veneered with brick and stone trimmings. The cost of the schoolhouse complete will cost \$6,300 exclusive of the interior furnishings.



W. J. SHOTWELL,  
Com'r OHIO CO., N. Y.



A COUNTRY SCHOOL HOUSE.



## ALL KINDS OF SCHOOL BOARD NEWS.

A motion before the Dunkirk, N. Y., board of education to introduce stenography was tabled.

The Westchester, Pa., school board has decided to prohibit the chewing of gum on school grounds.

The Williamsport, Pa., school board will hereafter permit high school pupils to elect their own studies.

The Bay City school buildings are being fumigated twice a day to prevent the spread of the diphtheria.

The Evansville, Ind., board of school trustees is considering the "one or two session system" for the high school.

The laying of the corner stone of the new high school at Virginia, Ill., was conducted by the Masonic fraternity.

A motion before the Middletown, N. Y., board of education to grant permission to photograph the scholars of the several schools was lost.

The New Orleans school board fixed the tuition fees as follows: Primary and grammar schools, \$1.50 per month; high school, \$3.00 per month.

The Hamilton, O., school board received bids for paving around schools at 12 cents per square foot for cement, 16 cents per square yard for brick.

The Spokane, Wash., school board considered the matter of insuring the furniture of schools, and referred to the secretary with instruction to have the insurance placed.

The Albany, N. Y., board of education instructed the secretary to communicate with the Electric Signal Clock Co., with a view to placing one of its clocks in the high school.

The night schools of Minneapolis will teach bookkeeping and United States history in addition to the other branches already taught. Drawing, however, is not to be taught this year.

The Seattle, Wash., school board has ordered that the pupil in each school who ranks first in his or her class during the month shall be entitled to a one day holiday the following month.

The Cleveland school board adopted a resolution that a head carpenter be appointed at \$1,200 per annum. He shall be required to give a bond of \$500 and subject to removal at any time.

On motion of Mr. McDonough before the Eau Claire, Wis., school board there will be two sessions in the high school daily, instead of one as at present, the change to be made before cold weather sets in.

A petition was presented to the La Crosse, Wis., school board signed by eighty prominent ladies in the city, to have physical culture, and especially the Ling system, introduced in the schools. Referred.

A report was made at the Ogden, Utah, board of education meeting that the local street car company had decided to issue books and sell them to teachers and children of the public schools of sixty fares for \$2.50 or 120 fares for \$5.00.

The question of the length of the noon hour came up before the high school committee of the

Milwaukee school board and it was decided to get a full expression from the faculty and pupils before extending the time, which is now limited to forty minutes.

The Minneapolis board recently held a discussion over the question of allowing the assembly rooms in the various high schools, to be used for entertainments other than those directly connected with school work. It was finally left to the discretion of the superintendent.

A resolution was adopted by the San Francisco school board permitting school pupils to contribute toward the purchase of class and school flags, the same being in accordance with the suggestion of President Hyde, in his address on patriotism, delivered before the Teachers' Institute.

A resolution prepared by Commissioner Hopkins, that hereafter all bids for the erection of buildings shall be accompanied by a cash deposit or a certified check for 2 per cent. of the bid, to be forfeited in case the bidder fails to fulfill the contract after it has been awarded to him, was adopted by the Syracuse, N. Y., school board.

A resolution was adopted by the Ann Arbor, Mich., school board to give each school a distinct name instead of being named after the wards in which they are located. This was done to avoid misapprehension which exists among parents who think it only proper that their children should attend their ward school when the schools are all supported from a common fund.

The Zanesville, O., school board having been informed that there was some dissatisfaction with the dealers who have contracted to furnish the school books used, Mr. Rishtine moved that if dealers are not willing to sell books at the contract price as agreed, that the board make arrangements with some one to do so or to make arrangements to procure the books themselves and sell them direct to the pupils at cost. Carried.

## TEXT-BOOK ITEMS.

Riley Co., Kans., has recently adopted for five years Hyde's Lessons in English, displacing the Reed & Kellogg.

The Dubuque, Iowa, high school has recently adopted Shepard's Chemistry and Stang's Exercises in English.

The New Bedford, Mass., school committee substituted Remsen's Introduction to Chemistry for Shepherd's Chemistry in High school.

Kansas City, Mo., has substituted Williams' Rhetoric and Composition in the High Schools in the place of Lockwood's Lessons in English.

It was decided by the Zanesville, O., school board to exchange the Tennessee edition of the Barnes & Swinton's geography now in use for the Ohio edition with the new map of Oklahoma and the eleventh census.

The Text Book committee of the Columbia, Pa., school board selected for use two new text books, "First Principles of Natural Philosophy," by Flora M. Avery, and "The Elements of Chemistry," by Ira Remsen, to take the place of the text books on these subjects now in use.

A communication to the Akron, O., school board from Henry Holt & Co., of New York, from whom some books had been purchased, stated that an agreement to use their books five years would give the board the benefit of a reduction of six cents on each book. The contract was read and referred to a committee and reported adversely.

Mr. Rickets, of the American Book company, presented a proposition to the Emporia, Kas., board whereby the company agreed to take the dealer's stock of drawing books, old series and substitute therefore White's Industrial drawing books revised edition. This system costing the schools one-half of the present one and being more practical was adopted.

Supt. Coughlin recommended to the Wilkesbarre, Pa., school board the following text books as supplementary to those now in use: Collier & Daniels' Latin Method for use in C grade, High School; Wicklejohn's Grammar for Grammar A grade; the new arithmetic by three hundred authors for the business department of the High School. Adopted.

The Teachers' Reading Circle Boards, of Kansas, and also of Arkansas have adopted the following following lists of books for the Teachers and Young People's Reading Circles for the coming year: For the Teacher's Reading Circle: Compayre's Lectures on Teaching and Hawthorne and Lemmon's American Literature, both published by D. C. Heath & Co. For the Young People's Reading Circle, Little Folks of Other Lands, published by the Interstate Publishing Co.; Nature Stories for Little Readers and Seaside and Wayside published by D. C. Heath & Co. Stories from Shakespeare, published by the Boston Educational Publishing Co. American Authors for Young Folks and How Success is Won, published by the Interstate Publishing Co., Civics for Young Americans published by A. Lovell & Co. A Day in Ancient Rome, published by D. C. Heath & Co.

Arrangements have been made with D. C. Heath & Co., for supplying all the books in one order, and they have gotten out a beautiful little booklet describing the various books selected.

Louisiana, Mo., high school; Georgetown, Ky., college; the Cook County (Chicago) normal school; the high school at Chillicothe, Mo.; college at Carthage, Mo., have all adopted Meiklejohn's English Grammar for the present school year. Janesville, Wis., has recently adopted Whiting's Music Series and Thompson's Drawing Series. The American Citizen has recently been adopted for the public schools at Battle Creek, Mich., also recommended for the public schools of Chicago. The State Normal school at Whitewater, Wis., has adopted Whiting's Part-Song and Chorus Book in place of the Normal Music Book. Thompson's Drawing Books have recently gone into Moberly, Mo., Appleton, Manitowoc and Two Rivers, Wis., Watseka, Ill., and Kingman, Kans. Sheldon-Barnes American History has been adopted for the Preparatory Department of the Northwestern University. The Missouri Reading Circle Boards have selected for the present year: Compayre's Lectures on Teaching, Woodrow Wilson's The State, Corson's Study of Shakespeare, and Hawthorne and Lemmon's American Literature.

# OUTLINE MAPS FOR WORLD'S FAIR EXHIBITION.

A new edition of PROGRESSIVE OUTLINE MAPS has just been issued for the use of schools which are to send exhibits to the WORLD'S FAIR. They are printed on extra heavy writing paper and of the regulation size adopted by the Educational Commission. The Series includes: UNITED STATES (double size), NORTH AMERICA, SOUTH AMERICA, EUROPE, ASIA and AFRICA. They are intended for the graphic representation of Geography, Geology, History, Meteorology, and Statistics of all kinds. Price, 2 cents each; or \$1.50 per hundred.

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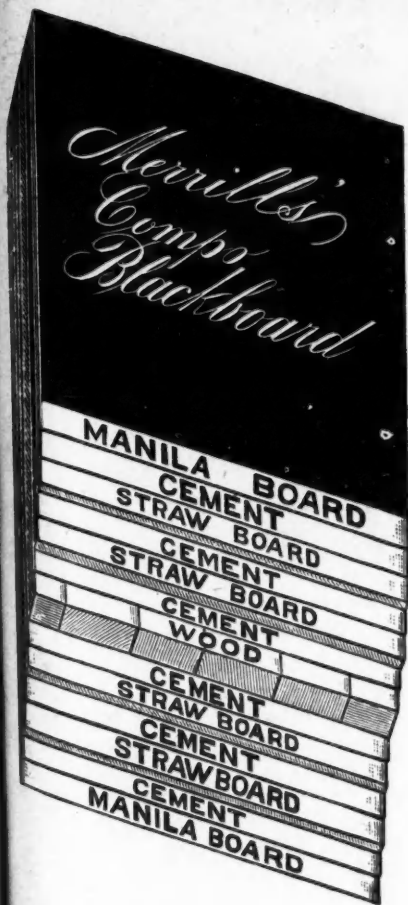
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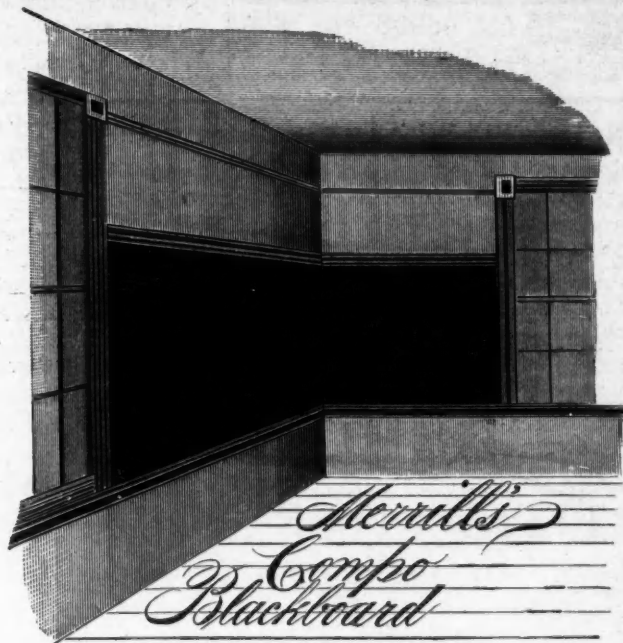


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Adrian, Mich., has adopted the Joynes-Meissner German Grammar.

The Wheeling, W. Va., board of education purchased slate black boards at 28 cents per foot.

The New York board of education has ordered that the principal, janitor and all others concerned to see that every part of every school is thoroughly cleaned and is kept clean, and that every suspicious case of sickness is promptly reported to the board of health, and requests the board of health to have the plumbing, drainage and ventilation of every school inspected and all defects discovered immediately reported for the prompt attention of this board.

Superintendent Brooks, of Philadelphia, says: "We shall introduce several new things this year. Mutual training is to be introduced in the primary and secondary grades, an innovation here, although in use in several cities. As soon as possible we shall introduce new methods in teaching drawing, which will be exceedingly important. The board will ask for \$3,065,986 for general uses and \$1,546,500 for permanent improvements and new school houses.

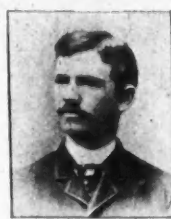
Supt. Hardy reported to the La Crosse, Wis., school board in favor of the ten minute afternoon recess, which was established last year, but thought that the schools should close at four o'clock instead of ten minutes past four, as has been the custom. He said that the sessions are now longer than they are at St. Paul, Minneapolis and other places. Mr. Winter said he noticed the children enjoyed the recess but didn't like the idea of staying after four o'clock. The board voted to cut off the ten minutes.



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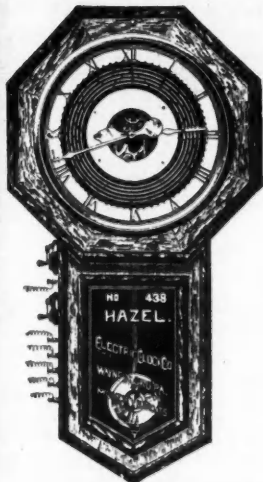
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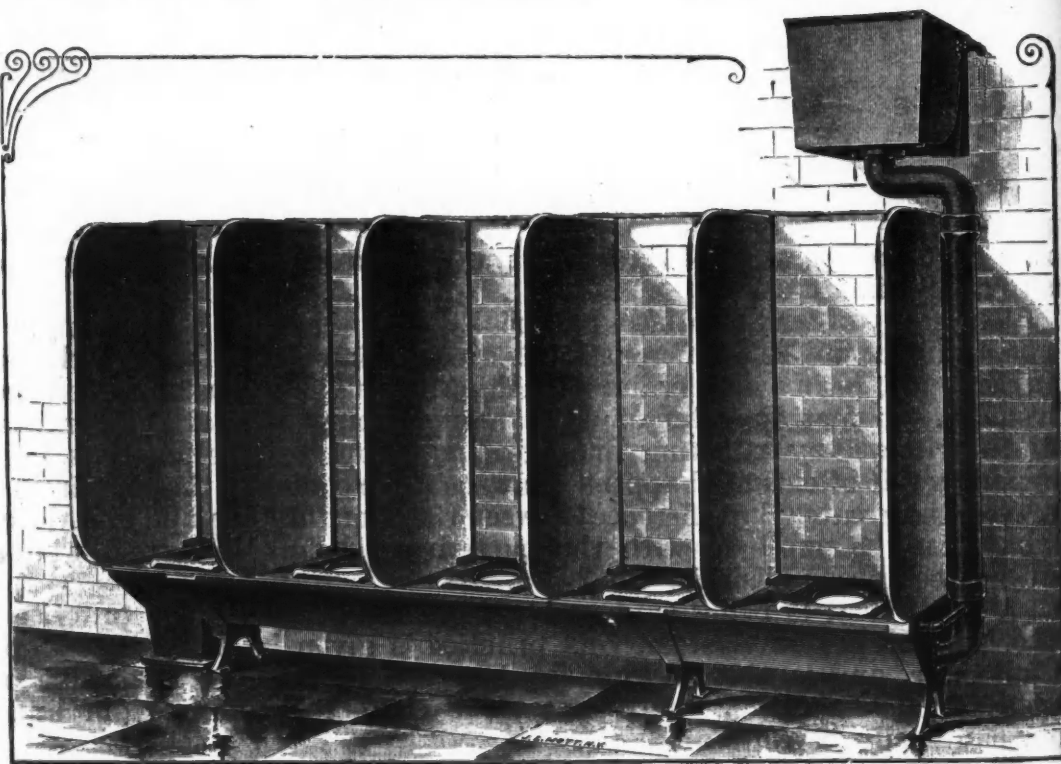
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